

The Mining Journal, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1623.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ...SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Mr. CROFTS is a SELLER of the FOLLOWING SHARES, net:—10 Stray Park, £2½; 50 Don Pedro, 15s.; 50 Mineral Rights, 15s.; 45 Prince of Wales, 25s. 6d.; 1 West Chiverton, £61½; 5 Great Laxey, £19; 10 Great Vor, £24; 25 East Grenville, £2 3s. 9d.; 10 Wheal Grenville, 30s.; 30 Great Retallack, 10s. 6d.; 5 Clifford, £11½; 10 Chiverton Moor, £6½; 50 Frontino, 13s.; 10 Marke Valley, £4½; 10 East Carn Brea, £2½; 15 North Treskerby, £3½.
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 Bottle Hill, 2s. 9d.; 5 Buller, £25; 40 Calstock Consols, 2s. 6d.; 50 Crebor, 15s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton, £4; 50 Chontales, £3 1s. 3d.; 50 Calbeck Fells, 25s.; 30 Central Snailbeach, 25s.; 100 Dale, 2s. 3d.; 60 East del Rey (55s. paid), 4s. 9d.; 25 East Grenville, 43s.; 20 Frank Mills, £3; 100 Great Retallack, 9s.; 5 Great Wheal Vor, £22½; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 11s. 9d.; 50 Mineral Rights, 14s. 3d.; 25 New Lovell, 8s. 6d.; 5 North Roskear, £4½; 50 Prince of Wales, 25s. 9d.; 25 Penhale and Lomax, 24s. 6d.; 20 Rosewarne United, 12s.; 50 Royaltown, 12s. 6d.; 1 South Caradon, £20; 10 Stray Park, £3; 50 Wheal Grenville, 33s.; 50 West Wh. Kitty, 6s. 9d.; 10 Great Laxey, £18½.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for October (to be published on Wednesday next) contains the third of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments—British and Foreign Stocks and Loans, Bank and Finance, Railway and Insurance, Gas and Water, and Manufacturing and Commercial Shares; with other information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves; and a tabulated statement of the capital, value of shares, liabilities and assets, and the ratio between them; reserve fund, &c., of thirty-eight joint-stock banks. Published by Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. Price 6d., or 5s. annually.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER,
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, has REMOVED to 78, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON (close to the Stock Exchange).

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS IN MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the latest market prices:—

Clifford.....	£10½-£10¾	Frontino.....	10s 6d-11s. 6d.
Chiverton Moor.....	3½-4	Great Vor.....	£22-£23
Chontales.....	3½-4	Marke Valley.....	4½-4¾
East Basset.....	21-22	North Treskerby.....	3-3½
East Caradon.....	6½-7	Prince of Wales.....	22s.-23s.
East Carn Brea.....	2½-3	St. John del Rey.....	46-47
East Grenville.....	2½-3	West Chiverton.....	60-61
East Lovell.....	10-10½	Wheal Grenville.....	3½-4
East Russell.....	3½-3¾	Stray Park.....	3-3½

There are some low-priced shares in the above list which should be bought immediately for a rise, whilst there are others which have attained a high figure should be sold at once.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Sept. 28, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices. Correct Daily Price List may be had on application. Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares. References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.—
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Valid all hitherto published.
48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Sept. 28, 1866.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. WILSON, WARD, and Co. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices:—Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Calbeck Fells, Penhale and Lomax, New Wheal Towan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. is a DEALER in the FOLLOWING SHARES, for cash or "on time":—

Prince of Wales.....	Clifford.....	East Grenville.....	South Frances.....
Marke Valley.....	East Lovell.....	East Carn Brea.....	North Treskerby.....
Wheal Rose.....	Calbeck Fells.....	Stray Park.....	East Russell.....
North Treskerby.....	West Kitty.....	Great Vor.....	Frontino.....
Wheal Seton.....	Wheal Agar.....	Grambler.....	Frontino Moor.....
Chontales.....	Frontino.....	Great North Laxey.....	Buller.....
West Caradon.....	Frontino Moor.....	Drake Walls.....	Crebor.....
West Chiverton.....	Providence.....	Devon Consols.....	

PRINCE OF WALES.—The title is still worth £20 per fm., and likely for a further improvement. This mine is opening out splendidly, and I would say to all my friends to double their interest at once at present price. There are several other mines of great importance to be interested shortly, and if cut good I should not be at all surprised to see the shares at £10 per share.

Money advanced on marketable mining shares.
Office hours, Ten till Four.
Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Has business, as BUYER or SELLER, in the FOLLOWING SHARES, latest limits of which are annexed:—East Russell, £2½; East Basset, £22; 24 Clifford, £10; 10½ South Condurow, £7; 1½ Chiverton Moor, £5½; 2½ Great Vor, £22; 2½ North Treskerby, £3; 3½ East Caradon, £6½; 2½ Marke Valley, £4½; 4½ Cook's Kitchen, £2½; 5½ Seton, £16½; 16½ Crebor, 13s.; 14s. Northridge, 1s.; Lady Bertha, 2s. 6d.; 5s. Drake Walls, £2½; 5½ Prince of Wales, 21s.; 25s.; New East Russell, 5s. 15s.; Great Retallack, 8s., 10s.

Orders executed at closest net prices.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, and No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, &c., bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—100 South Callington; 85 West Wheal Kitty; 70 South Grenville, 6s. 6d.; 200 Dale, 2s. 9d.; 50 Great Retallack, 12s.; 20 Quebrada, £2; 50 Prince of Wales, 25s.; 50 Cuddra, 15s.; 100 Mineral Rights, 14s. 6d.; 70 New Treleigh, 12s. 6d.; 5 East Basset, £23; 20 Frank Mills; 50 Chontales, £2½; 35 Wheal Grenville, 27s.; 1 Wheal Seton, £16½; 150 Frontino and Bolivia, 11s. 9d.; 2 West Sharp Tor, £22; 55 North Crofty, 26s. 9d.; 1 West Chiverton, £62½; 30 Great South Tolgus, 10s.; 3 Tincroft, £12; 100 Bottle Hill, 3s.; 60 North Downs, 9s.; 70 North Chiverton, 15s.; 20 West Caradon; 200 Worthing, 16s. 6d.; 80 New Lovell, 9s.; 120 Hlogan, 10s.; 60 East Chiverton, 30s.; 50 Gawton, £3; 100 Royaltown, 20s. paid; 60 Redmoor, 5s.; 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s. 6d.; 120 Don Pedro; 50 Maadlin, 30s.; 100 Hollybush, £2 paid; 60 Rosewarne Consols; 50 Camborne Vein.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Callington, Miners, United Mexican, Alamillos Port Phillip, Frank Mills, and Devon Great Consols.

MR. PETER WATSON has been in Cornwall and Devon during the past seven to eight weeks, visiting and obtaining general information respecting most of the leading Dividend and Progressive Mines. He will return to London to-morrow (Saturday), when he will be in a position to advise with his customers and others as to PURCHASES or SALES of CORNISH or DEVON MINE SHARES.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINE SHARES will find full particulars respecting the leading Dividend and Progressive Mines in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," published every Friday evening (in time for post), price 6d. each copy. Forwarded on application.

In yesterday's "Weekly Circular" (No. 390), and next Friday's (No. 391), will be found important information.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices. TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Is a BUYER or SELLER of Tresavean, East Lovell, Great Vor, Clifford, Tincroft, North Treskerby, Chontales, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Credit Foncier, Anglo-American, Atlantic Telegraph, and American securities, at the current prices of the day. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to. Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES at net prices for cash or for the fortnightly settlement.
Sept. 28, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

CALBECK FELLS, FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA, CHONTALES, MINERAL RIGHTS.—Parties wishing to BUY or SELL in either of the above will find a ready medium for the negotiation of their business by applying to Mr. C. A. POWELL, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Closing prices, Friday, Sept. 28.

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Clifford.....	£10½-£11	*New Seton.....	£35-£40
*Chiverton Moor.....	5½-5¾	Prince of Wales.....	1½-1¾
Chontales.....	3-3½	South Grenville.....	1½-1¾
*East Basset.....	21-22	*West Chiverton.....	60-62½
*East Caradon.....	6½-7¼	*Wheal Buller.....	25½-27½
*East Lovell.....	10-10½	*West Caradon.....	10-11
*Great North Laxey.....	1½-1¾	South Condurow.....	7-1
Great Vor.....	22-23	Mineral Rights.....	13s.-15s.
North Treskerby.....	3-3½	South Frances.....	20-22½
North Crofty.....	1¼-1½	Wheal Seton.....	162½-167½

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN refer their remarks in this day's Journal to p. 621, respecting those mines marked thus *.

All orders to buy or sell shares of every description promptly attended to, for cash or account.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

5 Tresavean, £5½.	80 Prince of Wales, 24s 3d	10 Dyringwm, £7.
25 E. Carn Brea, £2 13s 9	90 West Kitty, 7s. 9d.	10 West Caradon, £10½.
1 West Seton, £134.	60 Calbeck Fells, 24s. 6d	30 No. Treskerby, £3 3s 9
1 Wheal Seton, £163½.	5 Great Vor, £22½.	5 West Chiverton, £61
10 East Lovell, £11½.	60 Mineral Rights, 14s 6d	50 Dale, 2s. 6d.
3 Carn Brea, £16.	75 Frontino, 11s. 6d.	15 Chiverton Moor, £62
5 Grambler, £4 16s. 3d.	50 Chontales, ½ prem.	60 Gt. Retallack, 9s. 9d.
50 Gt. No. Laxey, 38s. 9d.	40 Crebor, 14s. 3d.	50 New Lovell, 10s.
30 So. Grenville, 6s. 6d.	5 Wheal Buller, £26½.	5 Providence, £27.
15 Cook's Kitchen, £6½.	40 North Crofty, 28s. 5d.	15 Marke Valley, £13 3d
10 Great Fortune, £4½.	45 East Basset, £22½.	45 So. Condurow, 18s 3d
5 South Crofty, £14.	35 Carn Camborne, £4 6d	50 Gt. So. Tolgus, 7s. 3d.
35 East Grenville, £2.	15 Frank Mills, £2½.	20 Gawton, 13s. 6d.
40 Wh. Grenville, 28s. 9d	10 North Roskear, £4½.	20 Gonamenia, £2½.
20 East Russell, £23 8s 9d	15 East Caradon, £7.	100 Bottle Hill, 2s. 3d.
2 Wheal Basset, £22½.	50 Drake Walls, 12s.	30 Rosewarne Un., 10s 6d
5 South Frances, £21½	15 Stray Park, 47s. 6d.	25 South Darren, £2 8s 9

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLEBURY, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. are in a position to NEGOTIATE BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES at close market prices:—

Closing prices, Friday Evening, 28th September, 1866.

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Calbeck Fells.....	£2½-£2¾ pm.	Herodsfoot.....	£31½-£33½
Chiverton Moor.....	5½-5¾	Marke Valley.....	4½-4¾
Chiverton.....	3½-4	North Downs.....	3-3½
Clifford Amalgama.....	10½-11	North Treskerby.....	3-3½
Chontales.....	3-3½	Prince of Wales.....	22s.-23s.
East Basset.....	20½-21½	St. John del Rey.....	23s.-24s.
East Chiverton.....	1-1½	Tincroft.....	11½-12½
East Carn Brea.....	2½-2¾	West Caradon.....	10½-10¾
East Lovell.....	10½-11	West Chiverton.....	62-64
East Grenville.....	2-2½	Wheal Grenville.....	1¼-1½
Great Wheal Vor.....	22½-23½	Wheal Seton.....	162½-167½
Great Laxey.....	18-19	Wheal Buller.....	26-28
		South Grenville.....	5½-6

The "Investment Circular and Financial Record for October" is now ready, an extract from which will be found in p. 621 of this day's Journal.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, MINING OFFICES, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. REYNOLDS urges his friends to be very cautious in dealing as sellers in the present state of the mining market. Sound mining securities must have very important changes for the better; but he reminds his friends that there are such things as unsound mines, not worthy of the slightest notice. The fact of shares being actively dealt in on the London market is no safe guide for investors. Mr. REYNOLDS offers the public his best services, and his opinion will be found to be unbiased and well founded.—Sept. 28, 1866.

REYNOLDS'S "CIRCULAR" FOR SEPTEMBER.—NO MORE COPIES of this "CIRCULAR" WILL BE ISSUED GRATIS AFTER THIS DAY. Two Shillings per copy will be the price during the ensuing week, after which no more for September month will be sent out.—Apply to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

September 29, 1866.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—MR. J. B. REYNOLDS begs to inform all sellers that they will find a ready market for shares on application to him. He will at the same time be happy to give every information in his power respecting the present position and prospects of the mine.

70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Sept. 29, 1866.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—
Established 1839.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.
This Agency undertakes the Investment of Capital in British and Foreign Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms; and devotes special attention to the selection of such Securities as pay good dividends, are readily convertible, perfectly free from risk or liability, and the most probable to speedily and permanently improve in value.

Every information afforded to Trustees and others, who seek investments of a strictly eligible and safe character.

Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business transacted.

CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

SALE OF MINES AND MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 3d of October, at One o'clock precisely:—

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
WHEAL GRYLLS MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
EAST WHEAL VOR MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
GODOLPHIN HILL MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.

MINING SHARES.

120 No. Dev. Silver-Lead. 100 Bedol-Aur. 100 Great Retallack.

15 East Bottle Hill. 20 North Pool. 1 Wheal Rose.

200 Prince of Wales. 20 Central Miners. 15 West Caradon.

25 East Carn Brea. 155 West Wheal Kitty. 50 South Condurow.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above shares previously to the day of sale can, in most cases, do so, by application to the auctioneer, with positive offer.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C., and at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMAS for the present week recommends for purchase South Condurow, West Kitty, and Prince of Wales. The following are FOR SALE, free of commission:—20 West Kitty, 7s. 6d.; 15 South Condurow, £1; 30 Dale, 3s.; 50 North Dolcoath, 5s.; 8 West Caradon, £10½; 30 Prince of Wales, 25s. 6d.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.

Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER (eighteen years' experience),
has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account:—

Closing prices, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

Cape Copper..... £ 9½-£ 9¾

Carn Camborne..... 1¼-1½

 Clifford..... 10-10½ || Chiverton Moor..... 5½-5¾ | Great Vor..... 17½-18 |
Chontales..... 2½-2¾	Grambler..... 4½-5
East Basset..... 20-22	North Treskerby..... 3½-3¾
East Caradon..... 6½-7¼	North Downs..... 8s.-10s.
East Carn Brea..... 2½-2¾	Prince of Wales..... 22s.-23s.
East Grenville..... 2-2½	South Condurow..... 3½-4
East Lovell..... 10½-10¾	West Basset..... 4½-5
East Russell..... 3½-3¾	West Caradon..... 10-11
	West Chiverton..... 60-62½
	Wheal Buller..... 25-30

Mr. F. W. MANSELL being in constant communication with the leading agents in Devon and Cornwall, should be at once consulted as to the various mines now so prominently before the public. Mr. MANSELL is convinced that large sums of money may now be made by a prudent selection in British Mines, a list of which will be forwarded on application.—26, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Bankers: London Joint Stock.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 33, POULTREY, LONDON, E.C.

Has just returned from Cornwall, and can advise a few PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES for SAFE INVESTMENT, in which a great rise in price is certain.

Member of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London & Westminster, Lothbury.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. WARD is a BUYER of Furze Hill Wood shares. Sellers please state number and price.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MCNEILL and LONG have REMOVED from 7, Pope's Head-alley, Lombard-street, to 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—25 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 6d.; 25 Dale, 4s.; 15 South Callington, 27s. 6d.; 5 Gothic, £2½; 25 West Wheal Kitty, 8s.; 45 S. Bastow and Co., £10 (fully paid to £1).

Apply to Mr. R. EMERSON, 28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.

Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and twelve in London.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—Last week I advised the purchase of this stock; I repeat the advice in a more urgent measure now. The mine is divided into a few shares; and consequently, a slight demand materially affects the price. An advance of 5s. per share has been established since Saturday last.—Apply to Mr. R. EMERSON, 28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON BROTHERS AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, ABchurch LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Are prepared to BUY or SELL, at close prices, for cash or for the fortnightly settlement, shares in East Wheal Lovell, Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal Vor, East Caradon, West Caradon, East Wheal Russell, Prince of Wales, Chontales Gold, Atlantic Telegraph, and Anglo-American Telegraph.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—TWO HUNDRED (12,800ths)
SHARES FOR SALE, at 2s. 6d. per share; or an offer wanted.—Apply by letter to Mr. S. BRADLEY, 48, Skinner-street, E.C.

Original Correspondence.

PROOF OF SLATES BY FIRE, AND ANALYSIS OF SLATE.

SIR.—The first reference by "Cambrian" to the "proof of slates by fire" I find in his letter in the Journal of March 24 last, in which he states, "I think I have a right to place first, as a test of the most durable slate, that of trial by fire;" and then he adds, after mentioning the manner in which such test should be applied, "This test I look upon as the best and surest as to the durability of slates, and, consequently, also of their highest marketable value." Then follows this noticeable sentence:—"The great bulk of slates which I know do not possess this property; and I know none, except from one quarry, which do. But the quarry, or quarries, which do possess it are more valuable than any others if they can bear also the three following tests:—1. That they should saw well by machinery.—2. That they should dress well by machinery.—and 3. That they should plane well by machinery." The same letter contains, also, the following statement:—"I assert broadly that analysis, even when made by the most eminent men, and men of the most undoubted character, is not of the least practical use." The following seems to have been the reason for adopting this conclusion,—that an "analyser" at the Museum of Practical Geology informed "Cambrian," "We can give you the exact component parts of your slates by analysis, but that would not enable us at all to say why such component parts should make the slates capable of bearing such great heat without any apparent effect on them." Therefore, "Cambrian" asserts that "analysis is not of the least practical use." I have carefully made the foregoing extracts from this particular letter of "Cambrian's," as I intend to test the two propositions separately, in order that assertion may not be mistaken for proof, and that a multitude of words may not pass current for sound argument.

I shall, therefore, assume, as indisputable the proposition laid down by "Cambrian," and accept it, that the test by fire "is the best and surest as to the durability of slates, and of their highest marketable value; and I also accept the three other conditions enumerated by him, and which I have already mentioned, although there are many quarries producing slates which will saw well and dress well by machinery, and plane well, but which will not bear the severest test by fire. I am afraid that the use of such a term as *durability*, when applied to slate, may mislead many persons not practically conversant with the nature of slate. As used with reference to the *best metallic slate*, the word is entirely inapplicable, if it implies some known or imaginary limit to the durability of the thing spoken of; for, in fact, no limit can reasonably be assigned to the durability of what is worthy of the name of *best slate*. I have seen slates on the roof of one of the oldest churches in Wales which have undoubtedly been laid for centuries, and they are as sound as the first day they were placed there, though they were the mere top rock of a quarry long since opened.

But "Cambrian" having stated his own terms as to the test to which slates should be subjected to entitle them to the character of "the best and most durable;" and having had, in my letters of April 21 and May 12 last, and in Mr. Bamber's certificate, evidence of the slates from the Prince of Wales Quarry having borne all the required tests, is scarcely afterwards at liberty to object to his own infallible test by fire, which he *practically* does when he objects to the combinations which a scientific analysis of the same slate reveals, even though some constituents are found there of which "Cambrian" was unaware, and of which he may disapprove.

The question of analysis and constituents I shall deal with next, and for further answer to "Cambrian's" objections on this point again refer him to the extracts and arguments contained in my letter of Sept. 1; and if "Cambrian" will not profit by the lesson, I must be content to leave that part of the subject to the judgment of your readers and intelligent correspondents.

The facts I have proved are these—that the slates from the Prince of Wales Quarry, according to "Cambrian's" test, are among the "best and most durable." I further beg to inform him that they saw well by machinery, that they dress well by Francis's machines, by which all the slates are made, and that they plane well by machinery; and I will further add, that for even cleavage, thin split (I have some split to less than 1-16th of an inch, 25 by 12), purity, and uniformity of colour—there being neither spot nor stripe in them—strength and flexibility, and every quality which constitutes the best slate, as well as unchangeability of colour, they will not suffer by comparison with any slate produced in any quarry in Wales, no matter from what depth. Assuming these statements to be facts, does it not appear to be a desirable thing to ascertain by a careful analysis what are the constituents of slates which present so many and valuable properties to our notice; not that we may raise objective theories against recorded truths, but that we may learn and silently admire the beautiful work of the Creator, who, out of seeming contrariety, produces harmonious blending, and secures results which excite our astonishment, from combinations which our limited knowledge would have led us to reject as wholly unsuited to their production? When we have before us two such ascertained facts as—first, "best slates," according to "Cambrian's" test; and, next, a scientific and undoubted analysis of them as a guide to us in our investigations into the qualities of other slates—is it not either presumptuous or absurd for a writer to "assert broadly" that "analysis of slate is not of the least practical use?" Does this imply that ignorance is superior to knowledge, and that the steps—or, in other words, the ascertained facts—by comparison of which we have gradually learned to measure even the planets in space, are not of the least *practical use*, because we cannot comprehend all the properties of those heavenly bodies? One fact ascertained, may lay the foundation of a theory affecting distant worlds, but no theory can controvert an ascertained fact. And on what foundation does "Cambrian" make the assertion that "analysis is not of the least practical use?" Simply on the answer obtained by him in Jermyn-street, that they could only furnish him with facts, and not with reasons, why certain combinations produced certain results. Why, if "Cambrian" strives for an age he will never arrive at any other conclusion. The chemistry of Nature will only be partially revealed to him by the skilful analyst; but if he will be content studiously to compare the facts thus ascertained, instead of striving to invent theories, he may also add something to the stores of human knowledge.

"Cambrian" objects to the analysis of slate as not of the least *practical use*. Has he ever obtained such analysis? Has he ever seen any analyses of other slates? Has he compared the constituents of one description of slate with the analysis of other descriptions of slates? and how far does his experience of this matter extend? How does "Cambrian" know that all slates do not contain, in varying proportions, all the constituents contained in the analysis I have published? Did "Cambrian" ever see a slate composed wholly of "silica and alumina?" How does he prove the presence of iron, lime, magnesia, or manganese in slate at all, except by analysis, which he declares to be of no *practical use*? Why, if of no practical use, does he adopt Mr. Bamber's analysis in part, as confirming his theories, and reject the remainder which ignores them?

I shall be glad to receive from "Cambrian" full and explanatory answers to the foregoing questions, and I hope he will treat the subject in a philosophical spirit, and with a view to impart to others some of that knowledge which has enabled him to assert with so much confidence what qualities and influences iron, lime, magnesia, manganese, and the other constituents of slate, really possess and exercise in the peculiar combinations in which they are found to exist. His remarks respecting acids, which were experimented with by Mr. Bamber, after he had obtained his quantitative analysis, are not quite philosophical—to me they seem unworthy of the writer and of the subject, and one would scarcely conceive they were penned by a scientific investigator.

If "Cambrian's" mode of reasoning were to be received as conclusive, we should inevitably plunge into a sea of errors, and condemn everything we could not comprehend. Take, for instance, the atmosphere we breathe, which in a state of purity keeps us in health and strength. Analyse the atmosphere, and we find nitrogen, or poison, 79; oxygen, or the life-sustaining principle, 21—or about 4-5ths of the life-sustaining principle to 1-5th of vital air. And, be it remembered, these gases are *not chemically*, but only mechanically combined; and yet this mysterious compound of gases of directly antagonistic character composes the balmy air so essential to our ex-

istence. Analysis reveals the subtle combination of life-destroying and life-sustaining elements. Would "Cambrian's" reasoning leave him free to predict the existence of so much of the poisonous element in what we call "pure air," or to approve of the compound as likely to produce the very "best" atmosphere?

Again, iron, which "Cambrian" says "in any form is bad," is found to pervade almost everything in Nature, gives the green, blue, red, yellow, and brown colours to many precious stones, and occurs in all rocks, into the constitution of which it usually enters as a base to silica; and the protoxide of iron, as it appears in Mr. Bamber's analysis, is almost unknown in a separate state. I think, therefore, it may fairly be assumed, that this combination of iron with the other constituents particularised in the analysis, has aided in giving colour to and perfecting the slate which, by "Cambrian's" tests, is entitled to the designation of "best slate." We are not, therefore, I submit, justified in rejecting iron "in any form" as an improper constituent of slate, to which we probably owe all the colour, nor is it necessary, as I have shown, in order to account for its presence to assume, as "Cambrian" has, "the contiguity of a bed of iron to the slate vein."

Lime forms another subject for "Cambrian's" objective theory, and appears in the analysis as 0.605, or a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The quantity "Cambrian" omitted to state; but although lime *in excess* is only to be found in *very inferior* slate, this earth was brought prominently into notice, in relation to the analysis, and commented on by "Cambrian." Lime, next to silica, forms a material portion of the solid fabric of the globe, and the minute quantity in which it is found in the analysis probably assists in producing the fine cleavage so essential to perfection in slate. The emerald, by analysis, has been found to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of lime; the precious garnet, 3 per cent.; the common garnet, from 8 to 18 per cent.; and the cinnamon stone, 31 per cent. of this earth, in each case in beautiful combination with other atoms. Why, then, if lime in such proportions be essential to the composition of precious stones, should anyone arbitrarily object to one half per cent. in slate?

Potash is another constituent of the slate in question, and as this alkali exists in all soils, and thence becomes an ingredient of all vegetable life, it is not surprising that it should also be found in slate rock, and it probably forms an *essential* element in the composition of what we call "best" slate. Potash, in the state in which we are accustomed to see it, as a carbonate, the potash of commerce, is a highly deliquescent salt, and from its great affinity for moisture may be supposed, by a superficial observer, to be an unfit component of a material, the chief excellence of which is considered to consist in its non-absorbent quality; but the potash of commerce, as obtained by lixiviation, and the potash of Nature, are found in most dissimilar conditions. In the first, as a carbonate, it exists in the readiest form for assimilation with other substances; while in the second it is found in one of the most intractable in nature. Potash in the rock exists as a silicate, one of the most obdurate forms with which chemists have to deal; and in this state it will, no doubt, be found in the analysis of Mr. Bamber, for, after the quantitative analysis had been made by him, when testing the separated constituents by acids, it will be perceived that "potash remained as in the analysis, 4.026, not decomposed by acids."

I need scarcely reply to the observation of "Cambrian," that "what acids do decompose the weather may," for it is well known to all who possess even the rudiments of chemistry, that the acids used in such severe tests are capable of dissolving the metals, except gold, and yet 57 per cent. of the varied materials, forming the slate analysed, could not be decomposed by acids. Will "Cambrian" furnish me with the result of a test equally severe, which has been applied to any other slate? "Cambrian" evidently overlooks the fact that, prior to the analysis, all the constituents of the slate were *chemically combined*, and that before they could be operated upon by the destructive process, they had to be chemically separated. The remark, therefore, that "what acids do decompose, the weather may," is neither scientific nor correct. What does "Cambrian" say to his favourite "silica and alumina" being so decomposed, as they were by the acid test, to the extent of 21 per cent.? Suppose slates could be formed wholly of silica and alumina—and I should like "Cambrian" to try the process—what would be their colour, as these are colourless bodies, and how much would remain after exposure to the weather, according to his theory, that what acids do decompose, the weather may? For want of other ingredients, I fear his slates would soon disappear altogether, and that he would pine for iron to make them visible.

"Cambrian" is wanting, I think, in precision; and this absence of a desirable faculty gives me additional trouble, for I am not inclined to allow errors to remain unrefuted. In his letter of Sept. 8, referring to lime, he states "every particle of it was decomposed on analysis. Magnesia also was decomposed on analysis." Now, neither of these statements is correct; the analysis gives only the components and quantities. The subsequent application of the destructive test by acids was made for the purpose of proving the capacity of each individual constituent to bear the severest test to which the most obdurate metals or earths could be subjected, and had no other relation whatever to the analysis. The quantities could not have been given, if the constituents had been decomposed on analysis. These assertions are on a par with another in the same letter, that "iron in any form is bad (?)." "It deteriorates the cleavage if it exists to a great extent (query, what is a great extent?)" as it does the slates also when deposited in the form of cubes of *iron pyrites*.—"The analysis also shows that it entirely decomposes." As I have before stated, the analysis shows nothing of the sort. "Iron pyrites," it may be observed, is not what "Cambrian's" statement would seem to imply, cubes of iron, but is composed of about 52 parts of sulphur and 48 of iron, and may, therefore, more properly be denominated sulphur, by which name alone it is known to quarrymen, and to miners as "mudic." This substance is largely employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid; and if the subject had been "sulphur in slates," the reference to it would have been appropriate.

"Cambrian" does not appear to attach much importance to the favourable or unfavourable geological conditions under which veins of slate exist. Everyone who knows anything practically of slate veins is well aware that without the immediate contiguity of greenstone, felspathic rock, or another rock, geologically known as sandstone, and which largely prevails in the Cambrian formation, really good slates are not likely to be found; but, if one of these rocks form the boundary rock parallel to the slate vein, and has produced a proper effect on the vein, both chemically, by assimilation, combination, infusion, or whatever the action may be, and mechanically by pressure, then we may expect to find slates of good metallic character; and, unless these conditions do exist, I should not expect to find *sound metallic slate*. Does not the admission of this fact point to another as consequential therefrom—that the character of the slate depends entirely upon the nature of the rock which, so to speak, has operated upon it; and may it not reasonably be inferred that the greenstone or other rocks, which exercise so great an influence upon the slate veins, will be found, on analysis, to contain the same constituents as those veins, though in different forms of aggregation?

The following is from "Cambrian's" letter of April 28, the meaning of which may be quite understood by the writer himself, but to me the paragraph seems obscure, and not calculated greatly to enlighten other minds on the subject. "Cambrian" says "It is a well-known fact that the best and most durable slate is invariably got in close contiguity to beds of quartz (or flint), and that sounder slate is got below, where occasional little bunches exist on the surface, without extending to more than a yard or two in depth." Either the writer of the sentence I have quoted had not a clear conception of the matter on which he thus expressed himself, or the printer has made sad havoc with his manuscript. It certainly cannot mean that "the best and most durable slate" is got above, and "sounder," or better, below. But my principal object in making the quotation is to show that the geological views of the writer are of a limited character, and that he regards the comparatively small portion of intruded matter (quartz), which is scarcely found at all in many slate veins, and certainly not in beds in any, as of more importance than the vast masses of the rocks I have mentioned, the presence or absence of which, I have no hesitation in stating, really gives a character to every slate vein.

I fear I have taken up too much of your valuable space; but, as

"Cambrian" desired a full discussion of the subject, I am willing to afford him a fair opportunity for obtaining it. I claim from him, in return, reasonable proofs in support of his assertions, and conclude with a hope that he will contribute something calculated to enlighten me, and the world in general, on these arcane of Nature. North Wales, Sept. 24. THOMAS HARVEY.

THE SLATE TRADE—QUARRY ACCOUNTS.

SIR.—The subject of quarry accounts is one of such great importance, that no outside remarks shall induce us to deviate from the proposed course of adhering to them alone. We wish to address that class of your readers who receive the fact as a truism that slate quarries are the best investments going, not only on account of their being a home production, but also on account of the great interest they pay when proper safeguards are adopted to secure their management. The peculiar branch of that management to which our heading refers is the most material of all, after it has been ascertained, in the first instance, that a really good vein of slate rock exists; and all the necessary qualifications of such a vein have not, so far as we know, been more fully described than in Dr. Bower's pamphlet on the subject. The question of quarry accounts was first mooted in the Journal of Aug. 25 with considerable diffidence, and public criticism fully invited on it. A form of pay-sheet was then given, as introductory to the whole question of quarry accounts. A solitary assertion was made on this form in a letter in the Journal of the 1st inst., and was replied to in the Journal of the 8th inst. It must be remembered that, in addition to the fact that the form of pay-sheet was not only approved by an auditor who was a public accountant, but that it was absolutely adopted from the form used at the Penrhyn and Llanberis Quarries. Will Mr. Harvey, the writer of the letter just referred to, be kind enough to furnish, through the Journal, a skeleton form of pay-sheet such as he has been in the habit of using? It does seem too bad to find fault and not to afford an opportunity of amendment. If such a form be furnished it shall be treated with all courtesy.

The pay-sheet, although introductory to the important question of the balance-sheet, and the still more important question of the profit and loss account, does, however, furnish a very material foundation for both these most essential accounts. It is as well, also, to make a remark here which has not been before made—that the quarry manager should, with the monthly pay-sheet, furnish a regular account of the slates made, their quality and sizes, and, if of different colours, then of the colours also. All these form material elements for the public auditor.

Perhaps enough has now been said by way of introduction to the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account, of which we append the forms. They are given with the same diffidence and with the same invitation to honest criticism which has been before invited, and which will not only be received with sincere thanks, but adopted also, if conducive to the improvement of the form now given:—

BALANCE SHEET OF THE ——— SLATE QUARRIES, MADE UP TO DEC. 31, 1862.

Dr.—Capital, — shares, at — per share	£	s.	d.
Less calls not made			
Due to bankers (if so)			
Due to tradesmen, &c.			
Contract labour			
Day labour			
Bargain labour			
Carriage			
Charges—general expenses			
Machinery			
Ground rent (if any)			
Stores			
Total	£		
Balance of profit and loss (if so) ..			
Total	£		

CR.—Original cost of quarries	£
Development of quarries, 1862	
Ditto 1863	
Machinery and working plant	
Buildings	
Furniture	
Sundry debtors—due on calls (if so) ..	
Interest due on the above	
Amount due for slates sold	
Amount due for stores sold	
Amount due for rents	
Slates in stock, Dec. 31, 1862	
Stores in stock, Dec. 31, 1863	
Balance of profit and loss (if so)	
Total	£
Leaving balance	£

PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

DR.—Balance from 1862 (if so)	£
Slates in stock Dec. 31, 1863, and payments received for slates sold and credited in 1863 ..	
Cost of manufacture of slates	
General expenses, proportion of charges ..	
Carriage of slate to port	
Carriage of stores, &c., to quarries	
Interest and bank commission (if so)	
Total	£
CR.—Balance from 1862 (if so)	£
Payments received for slates	
Payments due for slates sold	
Slates in stock, Dec. 31, 1862	
Profit on stores sold	
Slates in stock, Dec. 31, 1863	
Rents received for barracks and cottages ..	
Balance at bank (if so)	
Total	£
Leaving balance	£

In order to settle correctly the above balance-sheets, I have examined all the books and vouchers of the ——— Quarries to the 31st December, 1864, and have found the same correct. — Jan. 25, 1864. Auditor.

It is hoped that these accounts may form the commercial basis of a commercial enterprise inferior to none in the world, and it is to men of this class they are submitted, with all diffidence, for their suggestions. These are believed to be new in many most material respects, and especially in that of the profit and loss account. This, at all events, may be said of them, that they have for several years given to the proprietors of the quarries who have used them the most perfect satisfaction; but this can scarcely be wondered at, considering the foundation on which they were laid.

It is as well to repeat, by way of a concluding remark, that the appointment of auditor is a question of very material consequence. CAMBRIAN.

THE SLATE-MAKING PRICE LISTS—DIP OF SLATE VEINS IN CARNARVONSHIRE AND MERIONETHSHIRE.

SIR.—Your correspondent, "R. R." (Festiniog), I assume from his address to be a Festiniog man; if so, he has long been acquainted with the Festiniog slate-making price list. The making price list he quotes from my pamphlet was taken from the Llanberis list, as he very properly assumes. I suppose, however, that "R. R." has either only very recently read my pamphlet, or very recently been made acquainted with the Festiniog list. From the time he had both these sources of information, the question must have been quite as apparent to him as it is now after reading "Cambrian's" letters.

The dip of the slate veins in both counties is a matter which possesses great public interest—far too great, indeed, to be treated cursorily, as it involves the consideration of more or less profitable working, according to the dip. On this point I will not enter at present, but confine myself to a few remarks on the angle of the dip only. It is usual to guess it by the rack of the eye, but by so determining it I have known one of the oldest and most practised quarry workers in Wales making a mistake of 10°, as between 50° and 60°, or 1-5th. The only method of ascertaining it philosophically is by the use of one of Negretti and Zambra's instruments, especially designed for that purpose. I could point out to "R. R." veins of slate both in the counties of Merioneth and Denbigh (close upon Merioneth), where the angle is from 4° to 5°. In Carnarvonshire, although the greater part of the vein is vertical, yet at the Snowdon Quarries, of which I am managing director, the angle is 57°, and that in a vein of slate probably the most extensive in North Wales—this angle has been tested by the instrument referred to. I think I could also point out in other

parts of Carnarvonshire dips of very various degrees, but as I have not tested these by the instrument referred to, I prefer not to guess at them, lest I should be inaccurate. JOHN BOWER, D.C.L.
(Managing Director of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company Limited.)
Beaumaris, Sept. 25.

USE OF NITRO-GLYCERINE IN BLASTING.

SIR,—Will your correspondent "Experientia," who relates his experience in the use of nitro-glycerine in blasting in slate quarries in the *Mining Journal* of September 15, kindly state the price of nitro-glycerine, and where it is to be had? Also, will "Experientia," or some other correspondent, inform me if it would be safe to use it for blasting in coal mines? ALEXANDER ROSS.
Shipcote Colliery, Gateshead, Sept. 21.

SEARCHING FOR COAL IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

SIR,—As it is currently reported that a vein of fine anthracite coal has been discovered in North Pembrokeshire, near Llanfyrnech, it may be doing some public service in stating my belief that coal does not exist in the whole district. At any rate, the proprietor of the land who believes he has found coal should be very cautious in expending money in driving or other work without putting the matter into the hands of competent men, of scientific knowledge, who, no doubt, will satisfactorily show him that coal is never found under the Silurian rocks in quantities sufficient to work. In fact, coal is of a more modern date. Occasional patches are here and there scattered through old rocks of greater age than the carboniferous, but never in paying quantities or quality.

"All sinking for coal," says Mr. Jukes, "in beds older than the carboniferous is pure waste of time and money." Within my own experience large sums of money have been thrown away which the slightest acquaintance with paleontology would have saved. I have known, even in the rich coal district of South Staffordshire, shafts continued down below the coal measures deep into the Silurian shales, with crowds of fossil brought up in every bucket, and the sinker still expecting to find coal below those Silurian fossils. I have known deep and expensive shafts sunk in beds too far above the coal measures for their ever being reached, and similar expensive shafts sunk in black shales and slates in the lower rocks far below the coal measures, where a pit might be sunk to the centre of the earth without ever meeting with coal.

To this Mr. Jukes appends the following note:—

"It is a curious perversity of the human mind that men prefer to take the advice of those whose interest it is to get them to spend money, rather than the warnings of those who can have no interest in inducing them not to spend it."

I have quoted from Mr. Jukes's book what could have been taken from any other work on geology. Now, in the North of Pembrokeshire the rocks are Silurian, either Caradoc or Llandilo—the precise spot has not been pointed out. How, then, is it possible to find coal there? It is not improbable that a black stratum of shale, highly carbonaceous, has been mistaken for coal. This rock runs right through South Wales, and has several times been taken for anthracite. In some places it is hard and black, with the fracture of bastard anthracite. It has been sunk upon in many places, and always with the like result. In referring to it, Sir H. De la Beche says—

"Black mud was a common sediment of the time, the colour being chiefly due to carbon, which we might infer was derived from vegetable matter."

I need not pursue this subject, and if I have said enough to excite enquiry, and save enterprising men from useless expenditure, I shall be amply repaid. GEOLOGIST.

COAL MINING, AND CORNISH MINERS.

SIR,—A correspondent in last week's *Journal* attributes to me, *in his opinion*, "inaccurate ideas" on the subject of mining labour. Had my knowledge of men and matter sprung yesterday, I might be simple enough to engage in a literary warfare, on the bases of *opinion* and *ideas*, but as such is not the case I must decline it. I am acquainted with several, of not the least, collieries in Yorkshire where the hands in the mining department are in abundance. As to what an individual coal miner produces, ten years ago the men at a colliery I know averaged 2 tons 7 cwt. per day, at the self-same colliery at the present time the average per man is 3 tons per day, with a deal less expense of labour.—Yorkshire, Sept. 25. A COLLIERY VIEWER.

COLLIERIES AND COLLIERS—No. VI.

SIR,—This review of the opinions and statements of Mr. Vivian, and of those "practical men" who with him believe in the possibility of making mines four times as deep as they are, may be now closed with a few general remarks.

A geologist cannot study the distribution of the coal fields in the Northern and Midland counties of England, knowing the structure and dip of their beds, without an anxious and hopeful attempt to discover their relations to those horizontal strata of Permian and Trias rocks by which many of the coal fields are separated. When he first looked at a geological map in reference to this subject, he will tell you, he asked himself whether any evidence could be found of their union below the surface deposits of those apparently separate outlying masses of coal-bearing strata. That which he then thought possible was made probable by examination. On the borders of the sea bed in which the New Red Sandstone formation was deposited, he found strong evidences of the lap of undisturbed horizontal strata over rocks which, previous to their deposit, were tilted by subterranean forces, and frequently much distorted. On the east of the great sandstone area, he passed over the districts of Newark, Leicester, Coventry, and Warwick; on the west, Lancaster, Chester, Ruabon, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and Worcester, not neglecting that important range of the same formation lying between carboniferous rocks and Lias, extending from Sunderland southward. In the midst of this great sandstone area he found the coal fields of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midland counties, indicating, as he would fain believe, what lies below the almost level surface which connects them. The question of depth, however, intruded unpleasantly upon his fair vision of prosperous enterprise over all that area. The coal may be too deep for research, much more for human labour. Beneath the great plain which lies between the coal fields of Lancashire, Flintshire, and Stafford, coal probably exists, but is 4000 feet below the great salt rock. In other places, however, it is within the reach of the miner, and will, in all probability, be worked under thousands of acres upon which the grass is now growing.

To all persons who accept these conclusions, every fact that can guide to a knowledge of the thickness of the "red rocks" must be important, to whatever part of their extensive development in the North and Centre of England that information may refer. Without more, and more precise, information than is now possessed, it would be rash to say under what extent of those formations the miner will drive his main ways and work coal. But no one acquainted with the subject can doubt that the coal fields will in this way be so much extended as to convince the capitalists of the present day that the wonderful descent into the realm of Pluto projected by some gentlemen colliers, is not now the best enterprise for making money. The area to be opened may be larger than some cautious people believe, and certainly smaller than others have dreamt about, but it will be sufficient to affect national interests, and give a long unexpired term to the material interests of the United Kingdom.

This proposed investigation of the extent of the coal measures in England may compare in interest and importance with any of the enquiries which present themselves as imperial interests having reference to skill, labour, and capital. To what extent do the coal measures underlie the Trias rocks of England, and at what depth below the surface? are the two questions everywhere proposed, and the Royal Commission will fail of its purpose if it does not answer them definitely and distinctly. We want to know what small ventures may be made, what large capitals invested, and what future mining populations may be supported by remunerative, healthy, and useful employment.

With such an object in view, it is almost ludicrous to hear men who pride themselves upon their strict obedience to practical principles, as opposed to natural laws, and their avoidance of speculative and problematical subjects, talking about the absence of Secondary rocks, and the presence of the coal measures under the Upper, Secondary, and Tertiary strata of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and the adjoining counties. The Secondary rocks, so finely developed in the central and western districts of England, thin out towards the south-east; and it is a proper, as well as an interesting, object to ascertain, if possible, what rock lies under the blue clay of London, the chalk of Kent, and the estuary formations of the Weald. It is a subject which admits of a

shrewd application of geological facts, and encourages disputation; it is one which may be used for a challenge in a trial of intellectual skill, or it may be employed for the exhibition of the bright, flimsy garments of pretenders, or the stiff, well-worn, threadbare, mental habiliments of professors. But from such an enquiry there can be no anticipation of present practical benefit. Instead of talking with a serious face about winning coal under Cheapside, Greenwich Hospital, Walmer Castle, or Shakespeare's Cliff, it would be better to collect evidences of the extension of the known coal fields, and of proving the union of those which are apparently disunited by strata deposited in surface depressions of an inferior formation. It may be that there is a secret wish in many a man's mind that the winning of coal were less necessary or less profitable, for although its abundance in England has made some men rich, and has possibly benefited the condition of many, if not all, we can scarcely think without a sigh of the consequences of its being found, as some talkers affirm, under half the green fields of our beautiful island, at depths accessible to the miner. But our fields are not destined to be covered with rubbish heaps, if there be in Nature any indications of coming evils. The pretty valleys and plains of southern and eastern England, and the heather-growing commons and downy hill-sides, could not, within sound of the ever-restless, murmuring, and booming ocean, and lying over the transformed relics of an ancient coast vegetation—an old jungle or forest turned into coal—deceive us with such pleasant fearless faces.

I shall not be tempted to follow Mr. Vivian and other writers in their estimates of the quantity of coal in the British coal fields. If the men who consider themselves competent to direct the speculation of others, and to dictate what must be accepted as correct data, would agree in their estimate of the area of coal in known districts, and assume some limit to the descent of the miner, it would be possible to calculate the quantity upon given terms with an approximation to accuracy. Until this is done estimates are useless, and prophecies enervating. The geologists, who were not long since laughed at for their credulity, are now taunted for their caution and scepticism, because they have no confidence in the power of the miner to descend low enough to work coal at the greatest estimated depth of the coal measures. Those writers who limit the descent of the miner are said to create unnecessary alarm for the future of England in its commercial and social character. In reply, it may be said that those who estimate a depth not to be reached encourage a security more dangerous to the nation than the caution suggested by the fear of a limit to the continuous supply from English collieries.

Should it be found when the subject is thoroughly investigated that the information required cannot be obtained with sufficient accuracy to calculate the quantity of coal in this country, we shall not be dissatisfied with such negative information as may be given in its place. If all the districts in which coal is to be found cannot be pointed out, it may be well to know those in which it is not; for if the questions and answers be numerous enough, the negative reply will be repeated until nothing but an affirmative remains.

I should, perhaps, give some reason for my attempt to explain the conditions of the enquiries that are to be made to decide the probable extension of the coal fields in England preparatory to an approximate estimate of the quantity of coal to be drawn from them. For good or for ill, I have been induced to take a part in this discussion by the newspaper reports of Mr. Vivian's speech, oration, lecture, or dogmatism, for it is difficult to find a fitting name for a production so assuming and self-sufficient. After reading it, I could not avoid the conclusion that, without reference to the degree of truth or inaccuracy contained in the opinions positively affirmed, the speech wanted that calm, unbiassed, philosophical reasoning which such a subject demands. He presented himself as an advocate of a certain class of opinions, in the diffusion of which large capitalists are interested; but he forgot how much the colliers and the people of England are concerned in the discovery of demonstrable truths. On the surface of every page there was a half-hidden attack upon scientific men, and upon geologists in particular, as if their work had been without value to the collier and mining interests—as if they must stand down on a level below that class which he calls "practical men." If I am asked to give evidence of this I can find it.

There was a strange misrepresentation, from ignorance or prejudice, when William Smith's discovery of the Durham coal field was attributed to practical men, who were said to have made it at a time when the highest geological authorities were profoundly indifferent to the truth, if not actively opposing it by their ill-founded dogmas. But men who are better informed or less prejudiced believe that discovery to have been made by the father of modern geology, and to be one of the earliest trophies of the science; and it is also said to have done more to recommend it to the capitalists of that day than all the great and solemn thoughts suggested by the discovery of organic remains, and the vast dynamic changes exhibited upon and within the solid strata of the earth. If this error, which affects the honour of one of the heroes of England, and is, therefore, infinitely more important to the nation than the fragile fortunes of some capitalists of the hour, be atoned by representing it as the offspring of forgetfulness, other assertions to the same effect are not distant. When speaking of the Somerset coal fields, near Frome, he says—"A few years ago no geologist would have dreamt of winning coal through Lias." I not only reject this assertion, but doubt whether any student of geology—since it has been worthy of the name of a science—would have doubted the possibility under such circumstances. But surely Mr. Vivian would not desire to convey the idea that the discovery was made when the geologist was asleep by his practical men—a very different class of men to the coal viewers and managers, whom I have been accustomed to associate with all other workers in science, under that honourable name. If he does, I shall not hesitate to affirm that geology prompted the enquiry, fixed the determination, and directed the trial, before that science had been engaged by miners as their only trustworthy guide.

But it is one thing to sneer at men of education and research, who can defend themselves, and become the aggressors when necessary, without considering how few pence they have in their pockets. They know they are too frequently only tolerated by the capitalists because they are feared, as impediments to rash enterprise. It is another thing to desire any restriction on the personal interest of the collier in his own labour. There have been slaves of the soil, and in romantic tales we read of slaves of the mines. Where else they may be found let those who know the condition of the British colliers determine. In many of the coal-producing districts the workman is still badly lodged, and in every other respect utterly neglected when his harness is off. It has of late been the fashion to talk about schools and education for working men; but when miners have been many hours at work their physical strength is exhausted by severe labour, often in distorted positions of body, and in hot mines, for such we declare them to be, in spite of all that Mr. Vivian has said about their genial atmospheres. At such times, and under such conditions, it is impossible to bend untrained and, therefore, stubborn minds to the labour of study. The ignorance of by far the greater proportion of these men, not wanting in intelligence, and their suspicions—remembering the tally-shops and other iniquities—of the owners and overmen of the collieries in which they work, though, perhaps, not unkindly treated, are too well known to require illustration. We have recently seen them resisting every effort, however well and reasonably devised, to prevent the progress of contagious disease and save their homes from the visit of death. Knowing that while their united labour produces wealth and luxury in the hall, the exertion of individuals barely prevents starvation in the cottage, they have little hope and less faith. They ask for an amelioration of their condition, physical and mental, and they are offered the franchise; they ask for bread, and they are offered a stone. They desire to be raised into a higher rank of humanity, that they may insist upon the fair payment of their right, and they are tempted away from self-education by the promise of a feeble voice in the government of the nation. If this does not make them more than ever the slaves of the masters, and convert their present ignorance and indifference into the excitement, envy, and hatred of tap-room politics we have studied them in vain, and after an experience of more than 30 years we have erred in our estimate of that class of our fellow-countrymen—a class of whom we can speak in terms honourable to their courage and perseverance, their generosity, and faithfulness. The masters have a Royal Commission, appointed by

themselves, to induce the public to believe that coal mines are inexhaustible. Let us now have one for the men, to be chosen in their interests, and let its business be to investigate the Coal Question in relation to labour. The result of that committee will differ much from Mr. Vivian's anticipation; but until their report has been made we cannot know how long the collieries of Great Britain will continue to supply, at present prices, the large demands now made upon them by the necessities of domestic and commercial life. H.

MECHANISM IN TIN MINES.

SIR,—I observed an article in your valuable *Journal* by a "Mining Engineer" saying we are apt to regard the loss consequent on the low price of minerals as a total loss to the mining interest, also the efforts made by the managers of mines to meet costs by increased returns as efforts in a false direction. Now, if a "Mining Engineer" had ended at the words "total loss to the mining interest," everyone would believe him, but he goes on endeavouring to make people believe that by some small improvement in dressing tin the deficiency in the price may to a great extent be compensated. I, for one, am as great an advocate for improvement in mining as any man, and have seen and marked the progress of improvements for the last 40 years—some very important; and, on the dressing-floors, in all mines the improvements are so many that one can hardly fancy the difference that 40 years has made; but this difference has taken 40 years to accomplish, step by step, when the price of tin was high as well as low. If any man could invent anything to do with a boy or girl less he at once did so; or if he could only make things more convenient it has always been attended to; but all this has never before been considered to compensate for the low price of tin; and yet a "Mining Engineer" would say that by placing an archimedeal screw to lift the stuff from the stamps to the buddles without manual labour is a great improvement and saving of cost. How very limited are the views of a "Mining Engineer!" Why, this is nothing more than an archimedeal screw doing in Pedu-andrea what a plunger-lift is doing in many other mines; and if the floors were properly laid out at the beginning there would be no necessity for archimedeal screw or lift either. And how much, when erected, do these things save? Something, of course, is saved on labour, which, doubtless, arose from the imperfect way in which the floors were first laid out. But what are all the improvements when compared with only 5¢ per ton on the price of tin? And with all that has been done by way of improvements, how much less is a ton of tin dressed for now than it was 40 years ago—or, is there more tin produced from the same quality of tinstuff? I have great reason to believe that there is not so much. I am now very near a mine that was worked some 30 years ago, and made immense profits with the then state of tin dressing; but at length this mine became abandoned, the refuse from the tin floors having accumulated in a valley not far from the mine, where many able tin dressers tried working these slimes, but none could make them pay. And the mine was set to work again some five or six years ago, and the refuse from the present new style of dressing floors run into another direction, where may now be seen pure after pure working the slimes as it runs from the present stamps floors. Now, I contend that that is no improvement which will not save cost and save the tin also, for if tin is left to escape from stamps floors the improvements on working are worth nothing, and the archimedeal screw, the plunger-lift, or the wheel, or whatever the machinery may be, in nine cases out of ten is nothing more than a plan to mend a wrongly laid out floor, after which it is very common to see the rivers crowded with labourers from the mine to the sea, saving the tin that ought to be saved on the dressing floor at the mine; and yet shareholders in mines are sometimes deceived by such tales as that of a "Mining Engineer." But after all that has been said, I am as much in favour of improvements in tin dressing as any man, provided the improvement will save cost and not lose tin; but the best we can do, we can save but little on dressing compared with the falling off in the price of tin: 1¢ per ton is a great saving on dressing, and that to compensate for 15¢, or 20¢, on the price is but a bad calculation with a "Mining Engineer." I say our only remedy is a better price for tin. A CORNISH MINER.

ECONOMIC MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.

SIR,—Although you have had several processes for obtaining white lead, without using the Dutch process, described in the *Journal*, such as that invented by Fresenius, and patented in this country by Mr. Cobley, and that of Mr. John Arthur Phillips, in use for some little time at Macclesfield, I am not aware that any of them have proved commercially valuable, their use having long since been abandoned, notwithstanding the large margin for economising which the Dutch process leaves. Will you, therefore, permit me to describe the very ingenious process of Mr. Clarence Delafeld, of Staten Island, New York, which will certainly have the advantage, if proved to be capable of practical application, of producing two most readily marketable products by an exceedingly economic process?

The white lead of commerce consists of the carbonate of lead united with the hydrated oxide of lead in about the proportion of two chemical equivalents of the carbonate of lead to one equivalent of the hydrated oxide. The mechanical means and the chemical agencies employed in the manufacture of the white lead of commerce are familiar to all; but the formation and chemical union of the carbonate of lead and the hydrated oxide of lead, which takes place in and forms a part of that process, is not so well understood. It is believed, however, that the acetic acid driven off from the vinegar by the heat induced by the fermentation of the tan, bark, or horse manure against metallic lead, surrounded by an atmosphere of water, vapour, and carbonic acid gas, forms oxide of lead; and these three chemical equivalents of the oxide of lead in process of formation take from this atmosphere one equivalent of water and two equivalents of carbonic acid gas, yielding as the result of the chemical action carbonate of lead, united with the hydrated oxide of lead, in about the proportion above stated. This he understands to be the theory of the formation of the white lead of commerce by the old process; whether this theory of the chemical action be correct or not is not proved, but he takes it to be the received theory among chemists. However this may be, the fact remains that the white lead of commerce consists of about the chemical constituents stated, instead of the pure carbonate of lead.

Now, Mr. Delafeld has discovered that the white lead of commerce, instead of being made by the slow Dutch process, can be made very much quicker, and equally as good, or better, by making, manipulating, and writing a solution of the nitrate of lead and a solution of the carbonate of potash, in such a manner as to yield a precipitate of the carbonate of lead united with the hydrated oxide of lead, which is the white lead of commerce.

Mr. Delafeld proposes first to take from 112 to 124 parts of the nitric acid of commerce, of about 36° Baumé, to which he adds 112 parts of the oxide of lead and sufficient water to make a saturated solution of the nitrate of lead; and in order to convert quickly the mixture of the nitric acid and the oxide of lead and water into a solution of the nitrate of lead, he makes the mixture hot; he then takes about 70 parts of the purified carbonate of potash, and dissolves it in its weight of water, forming a solution of the carbonate of potash and water, which he also makes hot. In making the solution of the nitrate of lead, he uses hot water, and raises the temperature of the mixture to about 200° of Fahrenheit; and in making the solution of the carbonate of potash, he uses boiling water, the temperature of which is lowered by mixing in the potash, and which he afterwards raises to about 200° of Fahrenheit. Having thus made and heated these solutions, he throws the hot solution of the carbonate of potash into the hot solution of the nitrate of lead, by which he at once precipitates the carbonate of lead and leaves the nitrate of potash in solution, while, at the same time, he prevents the precipitated carbonate of lead from crystallising, and gets also a small proportion of the hydrated oxide of lead in combination with the carbonate of lead. The result of this process is an approximation of what is sought for, but it does not yield so large a proportion of the hydrated oxide of lead in chemical combination with the carbonate of lead as is contained in the white lead of commerce. Now, in throwing the hot solution of the carbonate of potash into the hot solution of the nitrate of lead, there seems to be a complete chemical union between the carbonate of lead and the hydrated oxide of lead, until about two-thirds of the alkaline solution has been added to the nitrate of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ILL-CONDITIONED STOMACH.—Few persons, save those who have long endured the hydro-headed disease called dyspepsia, can form any notion of the great expense chronic indigestion entails on the pulse, nerve, mind, and temper. In the early stages of this protean malady, the purifying, regulating, and aperient pills, invented by Prof. Holloway, exert the most wholesome power by accurately adjusting the functions of the stomach, liver, bowels, and the minor organs, subserving the solutions of man's food. In confirmed debility of digestion, Holloway's pills are a very reliable remedial agent, and may be safely administered to the stomachic, hepatic, renal, and alvine derangements, without the slightest doubt of their ability to release the sufferer from almost insupportable misery.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Sept. 28: Our engine-house is completed, and the engine is at work placing the engine in position. The main beam is fixed in its place, also the boiler is in its position, and all the heavy work beams in the engine-house are fixed. The cylinder is now being brought in its place, and will be fixed by Thursday evening. Our operations progress satisfactorily. I am sorry to say our tributers cannot work on the backs of the lode on account of the very heavy falls of rain we have had for three weeks; they had commenced raising tin stuff of good quality, when they were driven away by the influx of water, and we can do nothing on the lode until our engine is put to work.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Sept. 26: The stope in back of the 115 east is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the back of this level west we have a stope yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 west. In the back of this level there are three stopes, worth respectively 2½, 3, and 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the 88 will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. We are still driving by the side of the lode, in the different levels, on the north lode.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, Sept. 24: We are progressing favourably with the shaft; the ground has altered a little; it is now of a softer nature.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Sept. 27: South or Copper Lode: I expected to have completed the rise about this time, but the last few days we have met with a hard floor of ground. Since driving this floor the rise has become very wet; consequently we have not been able to make that progress last week as we expected. I find by measurement to-day we have 4 feet further to rise. If the ground continue hard and wet as we have it as present it will take us another week to complete it.—Main Lode: In going through the different stopes to-day I found the lode large, varying in size from 5 feet to 9 feet wide, carrying tin throughout, but upon the whole the produce rather low. I found the lode in the tribute pitches improved.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Sept. 26: The stope west of winze, in the 22, has improved since last reported, and is now worth 20 cwt. of lead per fm. The rise from the 22, to meet the new shaft, is progressing slowly, the ground being very stiff. The stope below the 40 is worth 20 cwt. of lead per fm. Fair progress is being made with the new shaft. We sampled on Thursday last, the 20th inst., 40 tons of lead ore, for sale on Sept. 29.

BRYNANTLECH.—Wm. Wasley, Sept. 27: The deep adit is now holed to Lewis's shaft, and the men busily engaged in squaring the shaft down to the level. As the deep adit men cannot work in the end until after the shaftmen have finished squaring down the shaft, I have put them to drive on the new lode, which is about 10 in. wide, composed of a beautiful gossan, spar, mundle, and spots of copper ore. I have had two men trying for slate this week, and am glad to say they have found some very likely slate stones, although they have not got down on the rock, but I hope they will next week, when I shall be able to see and report on it.

BRYN GWIOL.—Stephen Harper, Sept. 19: The lode in the 102, east of engine-shaft, continues much the same as for some time past. The lode in the 90, east of said shaft, is small, being intermixed with white spar, and present not rising to value. The lode in the same level, driving west from said shaft, still continues much as for some time past, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The pitches in the bottom of this level (the 90) have of late fallen off a little in value, but hope a change for the better will again soon take place. The lode in the 75, west of the said shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, occasionally producing fine lumps of lead ore. Bramwell's shaft is communicated to the 80 yard level; we have a few days' work to make it complete to the bottom of the level, cut a small pit, and then commence sinking below it. It may require seven or eight days before we commence sinking. Brock's run, in back of the 66, still looks very promising, and producing good lead. Edwards's late pitch, in back of the 75, east of the engine-shaft, on the north and south lode, is again looking well, now worth 1 ton to the fathom. We have in the past week opened out on the north part of the lode in the 75, west of the engine-shaft, and found the lode to be worth full 2 tons per fathom. All other pitches continue much the same as for some time past. We sold, on Thursday last, 40 tons of lead ore, realising the sum of 127.75, 6d. per ton.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Sept. 25: Since my last we have commenced to drive the level on south from the middle of incline, in order that we may open out more ground in that direction; we have favourable ground for driving at present. We are getting a small quantity of ore from the old workings in bottom of the old incline, but we have not found anything regular yet. The joint of lead we are following north from the south end of Field's level is not so productive for lead as it has been, and we are nearing the old level, which makes me doubtful that it will strike out again into the old level, instead of running parallel with it as hitherto. There is no change with the tributes since my last.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, Sept. 25: The ground in the winze continues favourable for sinking, without any alteration in the lode or the quantity of water. The ground in the cross-cut is slightly easier. There has been no lode taken down in the stope at the 70 during the week. In the 80 west the lode is much the same as last reported, rather more black ore and prlan, and the ground a little easier; this looks favourable. We intend sampling on Saturday 30 tons of ore.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Sept. 26: The lode in No. 3 stope is at present about 3 ft. wide, and in the snailry stope from 5 to 6 ft. wide. The quantity of lode stuff stamped up to date is 130 tons. We shall commence clearing the coffer on Monday. The gold obtained from the amalgamators is 5 ozs. 10 dwts.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Sept. 27: Victoria Engine-shaft: Operations are making satisfactory progress, but without material alteration since last reported.

CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—J. Kitto, Sept. 23: The engine-shaft is now down about 12 fms. below the 72, and the sinking is more rapidly progressing than usual, the ground having changed for the better, being easier for sinking, and much more congenial for lead. We have drawn the water out of the sump sunk some time since below the 72, and have driven a short distance west from the same, where the lode is about 9 ft. wide, and spotted throughout with lead ore. There is a decided change in the character of the lode in this sump from the 72 downwards, and there can be no reasonable doubt that when we get clear of the shale the result will be most satisfactory. We cannot proceed with the driving west at the bottom of the sump above referred to for the present to any advantage, as the water is so quick that it requires more than half the men's time to keep it with a hand pump, and we cannot bring the engine to bear upon it; we are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to wait the sinking of the main engine-shaft, and the intersection of the lode at the next level, which level will come in near 10 fathoms below the deepest point where the lode has yet been seen. The shaft will be down to the 92 in six weeks from this date.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Davis, Sept. 26: The value of the several bargains for lead per cubic fathom is as follows:—The 50 west, 25 cwt.; stope No. 1, in back of the 50, 19 cwt.; stope No. 2, ditto, 18 cwt.; the stope in the back of the 40, 12 cwt.; winze No. 2, under the 30, 12 cwt.; and the engine-shaft, 30 cwt. per fathom. Surface work is progressing favourably.

CRELAKE.—Wm. Skewis, W. Hooper, Sept. 27: The lode in the 116 east and west is without change since last reported. In the 74 east the lode is about 5 ft. wide, worth 25 lb. per fm. We purpose cross-cutting north in the 86 east next week to intersect the lode 12 fms. deeper, and if cut good there the 116 east will be pressed on with all speed to reach the same point, still 30 fms. lower. The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding good saving water. The lode in the 40 west is worth 12 lb. per fm. The 28 west is not yet far enough to reach this ore-bearing ground. The ground in the 40 cross-cut, south of engine-shaft, is still good, and the men have completed their 50 fms. stent, and to-day contracted for another 40 fms., at 27. 7s. 6d. per fathom, including the tramming of their stuff. All other operations are progressing favourably.

CRENNER AND ABRAHAM UNITED.—W. Kitto, Sept. 27: We have arranged to sample 60 tons of copper ore and 110 tons of mundle on Tuesday, Oct. 2. We cannot possibly sample any level of the others' ore from the new discovery at St. George's shaft on this occasion, but will draw some of it to surface in the new shaft. The sumpmen are put to clear out the 70, west of this shaft, which is half full of mud; also two men to clear the 60, east of shaft, on the south lode, and to clear up the old bottoms, if any, in order to see where it would be most advisable to sink a winze, which should be done at once. As soon as the tributers' pitch is out we shall drive the 70 east, so as to cut out the ground properly; if this was done the ground would be taken away at a great deal less tribute. We calculate when the 70 is cleared out we shall be able to set two more tribute pitches—only in the back of the level, and one in the bottom. When the 60 and 70 are cleared we will turn our attention to clearing out the 80 with the harrow we have got. The lode in St. George's shaft is holding good, worth 20 lb. per fm.

CROWN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Sept. 25: The shaftmen are making fair progress with sinking below the 60, but at present are unable to report any material change in the lode. The lode in the 60 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and in the past week have drawn to surface from this end a few kibbles of stuff containing some good quality copper ore. We are urging on the cross-cut south in the 60, and expect in about 6 or 8 ft. further driving to intersect the tin lode. The lode in the 50 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, prlan, and mundle. The late heavy and continued rains have very much increased our water.

CUDDEA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundy, Sept. 25: Walker's shaftmen are engaged in making the necessary preparations to commence the sinking of the shaft below the 130 in the early part of next week. We are urging on the driving of the 130, west of Walker's shaft, by a full party of men, with all possible speed; the ground in this end is a little more favourable for progress. In the 117, west of same shaft, we have taken down a portion of the lode, which is producing a little tin, and looking more promising for an early improvement. In the 117 cross-cut north we have not yet driven through the gossan on our way to cut the north lode; the ground in this end is still hard and spare for driving. Our stopes are without alteration since reported last week. In the stope in back of the 117, behind the end, the lode is full 10 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and producing good work for tin, worth 40 lb. per fm. for the width of the lode. In No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 105, the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 14 lb. per fm. for that width. In No. 2 stope, in bottom of the same level, the lode is 11 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, gossan, iron, and tin, and worth for the latter 18 lb. per fm. for that width.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, Sept. 25: We have no change in the 24 cross-cut. The lode in the 34, east of whim-shaft, is looking well, and worth 7 tons of ore per fm. We have two stopes in the back of this level worth 4 and 5 tons per fm.; and one stope in bottom of the 22, lode worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 34, west of engine-shaft, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom.

EAST CARADON.—J. Truscott, Sept. 26: Caunter Lode: The 100 east is worth 2½ tons per fathom; the 190 west, saving work; and the 90 east, 10 lb. per fm.—New Lode: The 70 east produces saving work.—South Lode: The 90 east is worth 5 lb. per fathom; the 70 west, saving work; and the 70 east, on south part, 15 lb. per fathom. No other alteration.

EAST CARN BREA.—J. Richards, Sept. 27: The lode in Thomas's engine-shaft is 1 foot wide, and will produce for length of shaft (12 feet) 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.—Thomas's Engine-shaft: In the 70 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Vincent's winze in bottom of the 60 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and a small portion of copper ore. In the 60 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. In Cock's winze in bottom of the 20 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom.—Buckley's Shaft: In the 60 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and consists of capel, quartz, fluor, mundle, and good stones of copper ore. In the 60 west, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1 foot wide—

unproductive. In Soby's winze in bottom of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, consisting of capel, quartz, fluor, mundle, and good stones of copper ore. In the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In James's rise in back of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 40 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is unproductive.

EAST GUNNLSLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Phillips, Sept. 27: For some days past our progress in the 54 has been delayed by the heavy rains to which we have been subject; the water, however, is at present in fork, and the men are making good progress. In the deep adit we are driving by the side of the lode. In the shallow adit we are still driving south through the lode, but have not as yet touched the footwall; it is very large at this point. I am of opinion the main part is still standing south of us. In the Chimney Rock deep adit the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, prlan, mundle, and good spots of black ore—a very kindly-looking lode.

EAST HOLYFORD.—G. Henwood, R. H. C. Verran, Sept. 25: The buildings for the captain's residence, account, and store-rooms are now ready for placing on the roofs, the wood for which is all prepared. We await the order for slates, and hope to have all finished within three weeks. Underground we are clearing and splitting through the run of ground in the adit level east of old level; this work is heavy and dangerous; in doing it we meet with splendid stones of copper ore; from present appearances I do not think we are far from solid ground. We are also shodding and taking down the back of the deep adit, so as to get up and split through to the shaft; we find this the easiest way, as the shaft keeps filling with water, and the ground fearfully heavy. The buildings for smith and carpenters' shops are commenced, and the walls progressing rapidly. We have been much troubled by the late heavy rains and storms, but better weather has now set in.

EAST JANE.—Jas. Secombe, T. Hodge, Sept. 26: The lode in the 48 north maintains its value, and produces stones of lead and copper. We have opened 6 ft. on the lode cut in the 48 cross-cut; it is 2 ft. wide, letting out water, but is at present in disordered ground. We shall continue the cross-cut to prove the ground between this and the western lode. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut at the 36 south.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Sept. 27: In King's shaft, sinking below the 85, the lode is divided by the slide. In the 85, driving west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore, but not to value. The rise in the back of this level is worth 8 lb. per fm. The two stopes in back of the 85 east are worth 12 and 6 lb. per fm. respectively. In the 75, driving west of King's shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth about 4 lb. per fm. The stope in bottom of this level is worth 6 lb. per fm. The stope in back of the 75 east is worth 6 lb. per fm., and the stope in back of the same level west is worth 5 lb. per fm.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwright, P. Casley, Sept. 26: We are extending the 20 south from engine-shaft on the Guide lode with all speed, and as the ground is easy for driving we hope very shortly to cut the first of the east and west lodes. Agaworth, on which report says there is a good run of tin ground in the bottom of the deep adit east and west of the point where the Guide intersects it. At North Bosorne the winze below the 20 is being sunk in tin ground. In Wheel Vention shaft, sinking below the deep adit, some rich stones of tin have been broken this week. No time will be lost in getting this shaft down to (say) the 10, and extend. This lode has a most promising appearance. Tributers are working well.

EAST WHEAL BASSETT.—W. Nancarrow, Sept. 25: South Lode: The new shaft is 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 120; lode 2 ft. wide, producing splendid rich stones of grey copper ore. We have 4 fms. to sink to meet the 11 fathoms, which will take three or four weeks from this time to accomplish, when we shall at once begin to drive levels east and west; and, from present indications in the bottom of the shaft, we do not think we shall have to drive far (especially west) before we get into a bunch of copper ore. In the 120, west of new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5 lb. per fm. for copper ore—a kindly lode. In the 120, east of new shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide—a very promising lode. In the 110, east of new shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of spar and iron. Our tribute pitch for much improved. The lode in the 100, west of new shaft, is worth 2 months' work.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennett, Sept. 26: The lode in the 35 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is from 12 to 15 inches wide, of quartz, &c., with stones of ore and a little tin; we are pushing this end on with all speed so as to get under the ore ground driving through in the 55. The lode in the 85 west is without any change; the elvan continues. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 2½ tons of ore, with good work for tin. The lode in the 75, east of cross-course, is 20 in. wide, principally quartz; this end is of the same nature as the cross-course. The north branch is 18 inches wide, producing yellow and black ore, but not in sufficient quantities to value, although a very kindly branch. The lode in the stope below the 75, west of the shaft, is worth for tin and ore 8 lb. per fm.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, Sept. 26: The mine continues to open out quite as well as reported last week.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Sept. 26: At Homersham's shaft there has been but little done in sinking this week, the men having been engaged in repairs at Hitchens' and Homersham's shafts. However, the men are again working on the sinking below the 140. In the 140, east of Robert's cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prlan, peach, and mundle, and produces black oxide and yellow copper ore, and is letting out water freely. By the present indications we expect an improvement. The stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's rise, is worth 10 lb. per fm. The stope in the back of the 130, west of Barkell's winze, is worth 6 lb. per fm.

J. Richards, Sept. 27: Homersham's engine-shaft after a temporary suspension (the men having been engaged in repairs in the shaft, Homersham's and Hitchens' shafts) is again resuming sinking below the 140. The ground in the shaft is moderately easy for progress.—Homersham's Shaft: In the 140 east the lode is large (4 feet wide), and consists of mundle, capel, quartz, prlan, containing yellow ore and black oxide of copper. The lode in the stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's rise, is worth 10 lb. per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 130, west of Barkell's winze, the lode is worth 6 lb. per fathom; and in the stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's winze, it is worth 8 lb. per fm.

J. P. Nicholls, J. P. Nicholls, P. Cornish, Sept. 26: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking below the 130 has become rather easy for progress since our report of last week; in fact it never was better in any part of the shaft than at present. The 130 north, on the west lode, will yield 3 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the ground very good. In the cross-cut east from the 130 south, on the east lode, we are passing through more parts of the lode, consisting of quartz, white iron, and stones of lead ore. The east lode, in the 130 rise, will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; the same lode in the stope in back of this level will yield ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom on an average. There is no change in the 115 north winze, we expect to cut the 115 north winze, which will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm., with the 100 winze during the present week, when we shall resume driving the 115 north end; the stopes in the back of this level are yielding ¼ ton, ½ ton, and 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The two stopes in back of the 45, in the northernmost part of the mine, are each yielding 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 45 north, from engine-shaft, we have intersected another part of the western lode, which will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the ground very favourable. We have no change in the tribute or other department worthy of remark.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, Sept. 27: The 31 west being poor, we have stopped it for the time being, until we have proved all the lode north. The cross-cut north in the 21 east is being driven 8 feet; there is no change in the ground to notice, and still letting out much water. The cross-cut south in the 21 east, is being driven 10 feet; we have cut a small vein of ore, but not of much value; the water is coming out freely from this end also. In the 11 east the lode is not so good as last week, but keeping its regular course, and looking very kindly for improvement. The stope will yield about 6 tons of ore per fathom. We expect to sample to-morrow about 1 ton of ore, of nearly the same quality as the last sold, which fetched 7 lb. 11s. 6d. per ton.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., Sept. 22: During the past week we have passed through one of the south branches in the 60 cross-cut, which is 3 in. wide, composed of mundle, black oxide, and yellow copper ore; the ground in the present end is wet, consequently not so favourable for progress as it hitherto has been, although it is of the same mineralised character. We are still crossing through the north capels of the lode in the 50 east, which is impregnated throughout with a quantity of copper ore. We expect to continue the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 west is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of this level, west of winze, is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. Drown's stope in bottom of the same level, east from winze, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. Doldge's stope in back of the 40 is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. We still continue the drive of the 50, west from old sump, on the north side of the lode, which is at present a little stiff for progress. We have commenced a new winze (Moore's) of bottom of the 50, west from old sump, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 6 tons of good quality ore per fathom.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—W. Rich, T. Rich, J. Tredinnick, Sept. 26: There is no alteration to notice in the underground operations since our last report. In consequence of the men being chiefly employed at capstan and taking out the skip-road, and refixing the same at Sleggan's shaft; we are urging on the completion of this work, which is progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Sept. 26: The 82, driving south, is not so productive as last reported; the lode is now 3 ft. wide, and worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 82, driving north, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the 72 south the lode is split into small strings of ore, and not to value; the same level north is in a large lode, 10 ft. wide, but having only a small rib of ore on the hanging and lying walls; this level is now driven 20 fms., and all in ore ground that will be stopped away, and ready for that purpose so soon as the winze, which is in course of sinking from the 60, is holed; the lode in the said winze is worth from 15 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the roof of the 60 is worth about ½ ton of lead to the fathom. The 60, driving south, and now the furthermost level in that direction, the mine appears to be entering on a large brae, now nearly 8 ft. wide, and yielding rich stones of lead; for some time we have scarcely had the trace of the lode in this driving. We have now commenced to fix a plunger-lift from the 27 to the 72; this will take a fortnight to complete, when the sinking of the engine-shaft will be at once resumed below the 82. The cutting of wheel-case for the new 60-ft. wheel will be finished in a fortnight, and in doing which we shall have raised sufficient stone to do all the mason work, and as the wheel will not be required before the dry season of next summer, we have ample time for the erection. The new road from the mine to the main high road is almost opened through, the prime work now being to macadamise it for traffic. We have 30 tons of lead ready.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Sept. 26: We are pushing on the new trial shaft as fast as possible, and are making good progress. The blende pitches are looking just as usual, but since the engine in the adjoining mine has ceased working the water has been rising in our mine, and in order to get at the pitches we are now obliged to re-fix the pitwork at the 30 in our engine-shaft. There is nothing new in the end on the new lode.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. George, Sept. 26: The sinking of Gifford's engine-shaft is being pushed on as fast as possible; the ground continues favourable, and the men are making good progress. There is still a very large, strong lode in the 20 east; it contains spots of lead and copper, and is in every way likely to become valuable in depth.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Sept. 26: Having the sumpmen in the mine, we have put them to sink Noel's shaft below the 125, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 6 tons of copper ore per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft.; this shaft is also now complete to take away the stuff from this level, and also to sink by a lift attached to the steam winch when required. On Monday last we sank 14 tons of lead ore and 1 ton of copper. The tin in the shafts averages 10s. in 11, and the copper 8s. 7d. in 11. We have sampled to-day 224 tons

of copper ore, and 150 tons of this has been raised from the back and bottom of the 125, east of cross-course, or about Noel's shaft.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, Sept. 22: In consequence of the increased water met with in the 75 cross-cut, south of Hill Brothers engine-shaft, it makes the end troublesome for driving, therefore no particular change has taken place in the mine during the past week.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, Sept. 25: The lode in Gwyn Liffon adit end south, on Owen's, is about 1 ft. wide, of spar, mundle, blende, and spots of lead ore; the end is very wet. The lode in the north end is about 18 inches wide, of spar, mundle, blende, and spots of lead ore, and letting out water, but not so much as the south end.

HALLENBEAGLE.—W. Bawden, Sept. 22: At Pinner's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a leader of copper ore about 6 in. wide. In the rise in back of the 56, against Stone's shaft, no lode has been taken down for the past week. In the 61, east of sump-winze, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing a little copper ore, but not to value. The 56 cross-cut, north of Pinner's shaft, is without alteration. At Reed's shaft, sinking below the 53, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 8 lb. per fm., and from present indications I think we are near the intersection. In the 53, east of Reed's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing a little more ore, and I think it will further improve. In the 53, west of Reed's, the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 8 lb. per fm. In the 53, east of No. 1 winze, on south part of lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 6 lb. per fathom, and likely to improve. The 53, west of No. 1 winze, west of Bawden's, is without alteration since last reported. The pumping-engine is now working about 5½ strokes per minute.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Sept. 21: At Scar Head the workings in general are improved since last reported. No. 2 stope east is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. No. 3 stope east is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.; this stope is about 2 fathoms high. Stope No. 1 west is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. No. 3 stope west is worth ½ ton per fathom. No alteration at Lock's level; I have surveyed this ground carefully this week, and we have 6 fms. to drive yet to cut Scar Head vein. We have 13 tons of ore dressed, and 7 or 8 tons more broken.

HINGSTON DOWNS CONSOLS.—Thos. Richards, Sept. 26: The 140, east of Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth about 40 lb. per fm. The stopes in back and bottom of the 130, east of Bailey's, are worth 45 lb. per fm. The stopes in back of the 130 west are worth 40 lb. per fm. The stopes in back of the 120 east and west are worth on the average 35 lb. per fm.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Metherell, Sept. 27: We have stripped down the south part of the lode to the end in the 30 east; I think it advisable not to do any more to the lode at present, as the water is very troublesome, therefore I have again put the men to drive east; the leader on the south is full 6 in. wide, solid, and the other part ore. The north leader is about 9 in. wide, the two together 15 in. of superior quality ore, worth at least 20 lb. per fathom; when the north and south leaders join together, I think there is every probability of our having a further improvement; we have drawn the ore to the surface, which is superior to our western ores. We have drawn the ore from the 53; the water is still in fork, and the machinery working very well.

LEVANT UNITED.—J. Cartwright, Sept. 26: The lode in the 20 is improving daily, and is worth 25 lb. per fm. The lead has been put in order, and the Tregiele stamps are in full work. The first sale of tin will take place in about 14 days. Next week the great iron cross-course will be opened on, when something definite will be ascertained as to its value; it is this cross-course which has made all the riches in Levant and other mines. A box of ore has been received, and can be seen at the office, 129, Leadenhall-street.

MARKET VALLEY.—J. Truscott, Sept. 25: The shaftmen are cutting through, and driving cross-cut south at the 124; the ground being hard the progress is slow. Marke's lode, in the 112 east, is producing from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; in the same level west the lode is of the same value. The 100 east is yielding 3 tons. The 50 west is yielding stones of ore. Rosedown lode, in the 90 west, is yielding 1 ton. In the 80 west the lode is being cross-cut, and cut into about 7 ft.; for this distance it is producing 1½ ton of ore. The 70 west is yielding 2 tons. The 60 west is yielding 3 tons. The ground in the 80 cross-cut south is much improved. All other places without alteration.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Sept. 22: There has been no alteration to notice in any part of the mine since last reported. The machinery is in good order.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Sept. 27: Douglas's Shaft: We have completed the lode at the 40 yard level; also divided and put in ladder-road in the shaft, and made all other necessary preparations for sinking to the 60 yard level, which will be proceeded with forthwith. The ground in the cross-cut is favourable for progress.—Bramble's Shaft: The lode in the rise in back of the 50 yard level north is 3 feet wide, and very promising for lead. The ground in the cross-cut to the red vein consists of limestone and shale. The ground in the big cross-cut consists of white limestone, same as last reported.—Williams's Shaft: The stope in bottom of the 60 yard level is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. The rise in back of the 40 yard level south is in promising ground, and good for progress.

MOLLAND.—F. Bennett, Sept. 26: The lode in the 72 east is 2½ feet wide, composed principally of quartz, accompanied by a small quantity of red iron, producing stones of grey ore occasionally; ground generally good for excavating. The lode in the winze sinking below this level has become larger, from issues an increase of water; it is composed of quartz, red iron, and a small quantity of grey copper ore, thought not enough at present to value; now, as this winze is about 5 fms. below the level, and the water in it is quick, we ought to put two more men in. I shall be glad to hear from you on this before Saturday.

NEW CORNISH.—J. Richards, Sept. 21: Latchley Consols: In the 61, east of engine-shaft, the lode is taken down close home to the end of the drive; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of iron capel, mundle, quartz, and iron, worth 1 ton per fathom, and is healthy. In the 50, east of the engine-shaft, and east of Sleep's winze, the lode, although not so productive, is promising; it is 3 ft. wide, and consists of mundle, capel, quartz, and ore, worth ½ ton per fm. In the bottom of the 50 east, and east of Sleep's winze, a new winze (Gregory's) is being put down, and so far as sunk (2 fms.) the lode is a good course of ore, worth 25 lb. per fathom. There are three stopes working in back of the 40 east, the lode in which is worth respectively 1 ton, 1½ ton, and 2 tons of ore per fm. Our sampling next week will be about 100 tons of copper ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—Sept. 25: The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 55 is 3 feet wide, nearly perpendicular, about 7 fms. deep, worth from 8 to 9 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and 3 tons of mundle. The stopes Nos. 1 and 2 are not so good in value. No. 3 stope has improved, the lode is 5 feet wide. There is no change in the 35 fm. level east. At Louisa's shaft we are progressing favourably in sinking, but have not yet completely got out of the hard ground. I shall level the ground next week to prove how much more we have to sink to be at the level of the 55 in the old mine.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Mitchell, Sept. 26: The lode in the winze sinking below the 51 fm. level, east of the new shaft, will turn out fully 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode sinking under the same level, west of the shaft, will produce 2 tons per fathom. We have discovered part of the lode in the said level, west of the slide, which contains good stones of tin. The lode in the 60 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is improving. No alteration in the level east of the shaft during the week. The men are busy casing and dividing the new shaft from the 51 to the 60 fm. levels, and will be ready to draw from the latter level with the horse-wheel kiln by this evening. The lode in the 77 level of ore is computed to be 1 ton per fathom.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—Sept. 26: Copper Lode: The

1866, 6s. 4d.—2079, 13s. 7d., applicable for the general purposes of the adventure, were carried over to the credit of the next account.

At Wheel Trelawny meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Page in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending with the cost for June showed a profit of 18s. 14s. 4d., which, added to the balance brought from the last meeting, made the amount up to 1290s. 4s. 5d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At North Levant Mine meeting, on Sept. 22, the accounts for the six months ending June showed a debit balance of 941s. 2s. 8d., and a loss on the six months' working of 355s. 1s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captains Bennett and Thomas reported that during the next six months, from discoveries already made, they calculate on raising a sufficient quantity of tin to meet the cost of the mine; and from improvements lately effected in the 85 and 114 ft. levels, and also cutting the Stennick lode north, they hope to make a satisfactory profit.

At the Devon Wheal Francis meeting, on Sept. 15, the accounts for the six months ending August showed a credit balance of 51s. 2s. 1d. The pursuer was instructed to purchase the adit and ground of the Yarnor Company for 250s., to pay which, and to meet the expenses of the next three months, a call of 2s. per share was made.

At Furze Hill Wood Mine (subscription fund committee) meeting, on September 21 (Mr. Thomas Morris in the chair), the accounts were presented, showing the total amount of subscriptions received (including interest) to be 432s. 0s. 9d., and an account of payments made to date showing a balance of 354s. in hand, which it was resolved should be distributed to the widows of the men who were unfortunately drowned in the mine.

At Calstock Consols Mine meeting, on Sept. 19 (Mr. John Bayly in the chair), tenders were opened for 610 shares, the number to be disposed of being 245. The tenders of Messrs. Clarke, Pope, and Gillard being the highest, it was resolved that the pursuer should register the shares so tendered for by them respectively upon their paying the monies. The report of Captain Skewis stated that for the last few feet the lode in the Danescombe adit level east was reduced in size to 4 ft. wide, and fallen off in value. The change he regarded as being only temporary, as in the end it contains all the characteristics and indications of an increased production of copper ore, and, therefore, he looks forward to a speedy and valuable improvement. He still urged that no time should be lost in sinking a new shaft. The report of Capt. Collom stated that from the appearance of the lode in the east he had every reason to expect it would soon become as valuable as before. He regarded the discovery as one of the most valuable ever made in the district.

At East Wheel Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and August showed a credit balance of 109s. 13s., and a loss on the two months' working of 281s. 3s. 10d. Capt. W. Nancarrow reported that the tribute pitches for copper were not looking so well as two months since; his report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday was, upon the whole, favourable, although it does not indicate any material revival of public confidence, the private deposits, although not bearing interest, continuing to increase, and the private securities gradually decreasing. The resources of the Bank itself have increased by considerably more than a million, but there seems to be an utter lack of acceptable channels for turning it to account. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "notes issued" of 478,075s., represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown on the liability side an increase in the "rest" of 8149s., an increase in the "public deposits" of 337,466s., and an increase in the "other deposits" of 101,792s.—947,407s., from which must be deducted the decrease of 38,321s. in the "seven days" and other bills, leaving a total increase on the liability side of 908,886s. On the asset side there is shown an increase in the "Government securities" of 507,705s., and a decrease in the "other securities" of 371,600s.—136,105s., deducting which from the increase on the other side leaves an increase in the total reserve of 772,781s. On Thursday the minimum rate of discount was again reduced ½ per cent., and now stands at 4½ per cent.

On the Stock Exchange a limited amount of business has been transacted in mining shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British mining shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 23, 22½; East Caradon, 7; Grambler, 4½; Marke Valley, 4½. In Colonial mining shares the prices were:—General, 19½; Port Phillip, 8; Yudanamutana, 1; Cape, 9½; 9½. In Foreign mining shares the prices were:—Alamillos, 1½; Chontales, 3½; 2½; 2½; Frontino and Bolivia, 1½; 1½; Panulillo, 3½; 3½; St. John del Rey, 4½; 4½; 45, 47, 47½, 46.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 107 ships. The mildness of the weather having checked the demand for household coal, the market has not been so active. We quote a reduction in prices of 1s. per ton. Only one cargo remains unsold. Hetton Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Tees Wallsend, 21s.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 3d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Pittington Wallsend, 19s.; Hastings Hartley, 18s. 3d.; 35 ships at sea.

QUARRYING BY MACHINERY.—At a stone quarry near Marcoussis, Seine-et-Oise, an improved cutting-machine has been introduced, which economically cuts the material into pieces of the requisite size.

COPPER MINES IN CALIFORNIA.—The working of copper mines in California has now attained such a development that it promises even to surpass in importance those of mercury, and justifies the prediction that it will one day become the largest copper-producing country in the world. The Californian copper mines are rich and numerous. Ores containing 2 per cent. can be profitably smelted, it is believed, at Swansea. The Californian mines give easily 10 per cent., and have already produced thousands of tons of ore giving 20 per cent. Enormous profits might be realised if the price of transport to San Francisco from the mines of Tulare, of Siskiyou, of Plumas, and of St. Bernardino, permitted the exportation of the ore. Fifteen counties, from San Diego to Del Norte, possess veins of copper which will give at least 10 per cent., but while the means of transport remain so costly only the mines nearest to San Francisco can be profitable at the present time. Amongst these the Union Mine, at Copperopolis, exported 110 tons of ore per day, of which 40 tons contained 20 per cent. of metal; but a very large portion of this is absorbed in the cost of carriage of the ore to San Francisco. To obviate this cost attempts have been made for some time past to smelt the ore on the spot. The German system of smelting is generally employed in California. By this means ores containing from 90 to 95 per cent. of copper are obtained. It will soon be found as common as bars of gold or silver in the market of San Francisco. The ores found at present are carbonates or oxides.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD.—The total export of gold from the province of Otago, from the time of the discovery of the gold fields to the end of the year 1865, amounted to 1,875,033 ozs.; the exports for the several years having been—1861, 187,645 ozs.; 1862, 397,602 ozs.; 1863, 280,232 ozs.; 1864, 453,927 ozs.; and 1865, 253,636 ozs. Since the beginning of the present year 69,754 ozs. have been exported, giving a total export since the discovery of gold of 1,999,531 ozs.

The largest masses of gold ever found were—first, that found at Ballarat, Australia, in 1859, which weighed 224 lbs.; second, that found in Calaveras county, California, in 1854, which weighed 195 lbs.

At the British Gas-Light Company half-yearly general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Wilkins in the chair), the ordinary dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year, and the retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

At Great Western and Fowley's United Collieries Company (special meeting, yesterday, the special resolution altering the name of the company to the "Great Western Collieries Company (Limited)" was confirmed.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12.—The market for pig-iron, both American and foreign, is only moderately active. The former is in better supply, and is now freely offered by the makers. The stock of the latter is also good, and considerable quantities are reported to be on the way. This, with the low rate of exchange, has had a rather depressing effect on the market. There is, however, a fair enquiry, and the sales are considerable. Lead is firm, and the sales embrace only small lots. There has been a fairly active demand for ingot copper, and prices are well sustained. —From Age.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
JERMYN STREET, LONDON.
The SIXTEENTH SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar, THENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings from Nine to Ten, by Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S. Those on MINERALOGY begin on Friday, the 4th October, and terminate at Christmas; fee, £2 2s. Those on GEOLOGY commence in January and continue till June. A shorter course of Lectures on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY is delivered on Wednesday evenings, from Eight till Nine. These begin on the 10th of October, and terminate at Easter; fee, £1 11s. 6d. Mr. TENNANT accompanies his students to the public museums and to places of geological interest in the country.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, PLYMOUTH.

(Late Edwin H. Wadge, from Clarence Chambers, Manchester.)
WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and punctuality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact position of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.
The personal attention of our Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

MR. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK HALL, BLACKBROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point out that he is NOT the WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., of PLYMOUTH, with which he has NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNECTION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice to the respectability of, Messrs. Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials being identical) gives rise to.—Stradbroke Hall, June 21, 1866.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.—The Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for LOANS in sums of not less than £100, on the following terms:—

6 per Cent. per Annum for a period of Three Years.
5½ ditto ditto ditto Five ditto.
5 ditto ditto ditto Seven ditto.
By order, GEORGE HOPWOOD, Secretary.
6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., Sept. 11, 1866.

MINING ENGINEER.—WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MINING ENGINEER, to PROCEED shortly to MEXICO, to examine and report on an important silver mining property in that country. He must have had considerable experience in silver mining abroad, and one who has already been in Mexico would be preferred. Engagement would be for not exceeding six months.—Address, with full particulars, to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London.

MEXICO.—A MINING ENGINEER and METALLURGIST, resident in the city of MEXICO, is READY to ACCEPT COMMISSIONS for the INSPECTION of MINING PROPERTIES, and REPORTING THEREON.—For particulars, address "J. P. S.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MINING CAPTAIN.—WANTED, for a CUPREOUS SULPHUR ORE MINE in SPAIN, from which a railway to the port is about to be constructed, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL and COMPETENT CAPTAIN, to whom a liberal salary will be given. A knowledge of Spanish indispensable. Apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications, to "D. M.," Messrs. C. Smith and Sons, Hart-street, Mark-lane.

MINERS WANTED, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—A FEW STEADY MINERS and THEIR FAMILIES MAY OBTAIN CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT, at good wages.—For particulars, apply to Mr. EDWIN COCK, Redruth.

TO CONTRACTORS, MINING COMPANIES, &c., AT HOME OR ABROAD.—The ADVERTISER, who has had fourteen years' practical experience as timekeeper, foreman, and manager over large gangs of men, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT. He is a thorough disciplinarian and a strict economist of labour; and is thoroughly acquainted with every section of the American Continent.—Address, "Engineer," Deacons, 154, Leadenhall-street.

LUXULYAN GRANITE QUARRIES, LUXULYAN, CORNWALL.—WANTED, QUARRYMEN and STONE CUTTERS. Apply at the above works, or to Mr. W. J. SENNETT (the local agent), No. 2, Mount Pleasant-terrace, Plymouth.

WANTED, by a gentleman who has acted as cashier at a large colliery for many years, a SITUATION as CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER. No objection to a merchants' office. First-class references.—Apply to "Delta," care of Mr. Russell Evans, 12, Great Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire.

WANTED, by a gentleman in the Midland Counties, an APPOINTMENT for the SALE of IRON, COAL, and IRONSTONE, either on commission or purchase. Terms, cash if necessary. Quality must be first-class.—Apply to Mr. JAS. SAUNDERS, Metal Broker and Commission Agent, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.

MANAGER, OR SECRETARY.—A GENTLEMAN, of 20 years' experience in the Railway, Mining, and Monetary Markets, SEEKS an APPOINTMENT. High testimonials.—Address, "Scrip," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLEY, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A YOUNG LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, who has not long returned from abroad, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT either in SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, or NEW ZEALAND. Unexceptionable references.—Address, "M. E.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO WORK AN IRON MINE in the NORTH, already developed. None but principals who can command from £10,000 to £12,000 need apply.—Address "H.," care of Messrs. Charles Barker and Sons, Birch-lane, E.C.

A SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE, on good terms, in consequence of particular circumstances, very beautifully and favourably situated in OBERFRANKEN (Kingdom of Bavaria), near LEHESTEN. The whole property would be a fit residence for a nobleman, by its picturesque situation. Apply, post paid, to "F. S. 702," care of Messrs. Haasensteln and Vogler, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

SLATE QUARRIES FOR SALE.—VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES in GERMANY, favourably situated, TO BE SOLD. If preferred and convenient, the proprietor would enter into a partnership. The enterprise offers an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a large and profitable business.—Apply, franco, to "F. G. 691," care of Messrs. Haasensteln and Vogler, at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

LANFAIR AND PRINCE OF WALES SLATE QUARRIES.—FOR SALE, SIXTY LANFAIR SHARES (£3 paid), at £2; SIXTY PRINCE OF WALES SHARES (£4 paid), at £3. These quarries, which will shortly enter the dividend list, are under the management of Mr. T. HARVEY, whose letters are to be seen in the MINING JOURNAL, *passim*. Address, "N. K. H.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE.—FOR SALE, from FORTY to FIFTY SHARES, at £1 7s. 6d. each. NEW CLIFFORD—FIVE SHARES, at £2 5s. each. ST. BRIDE'S SLATE—FIFTEEN SHARES, at 17s. 6d. each. Apply to "Executor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SUBMARINE WIRES AND CABLES.—ON SALE, about FIFTY MILES, sizes assorted, from ½ to 1 in. diameter, at one-half the first cost, in perfect condition.—Apply to Messrs. GARNOCK, BIBBY, and Co., Hemp and Wire-rope Manufacturers, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, a recently-discovered COPPER MINE, only 200 yards from a good harbour in NORWAY. Undoubtedly a good and profitable investment.—For particulars, apply to Mr. T. SOYLAND, Saville-street, Hull.

FORTUNA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 4th October, at Two o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the Directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and for the general purposes authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 20th, it was resolved.—That a dividend of Two Shillings per share, free of income tax, be declared, payable on Saturday, the 20th October; and that the Transfer-books be closed for such dividend on the 4th October, and re-opened on the 22nd October.
J. B. COLOGAN, Secretary.
No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C., London, Sept. 24, 1866.

INARES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 4th October, at One o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and for the general purposes authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
J. B. COLOGAN, Secretary.
No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C., London, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynparis and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

CAPT. JOHN ROBERTS, who has just returned from Brazil, and who has spent eighteen years in gold mining in Brazil, New Granada, &c., now OFFERS himself to INSPECT any MINES in or out of Great Britain. Capt. ROBERTS would have no objection to a permanent situation.—Address, Hotel, Schull, co. Cork, Ireland.

CAPT. RICH. BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS is NOW OPEN to UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY for MINING and OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.
Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

MR. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER (Graduate of the Royal School of Mines), GROVE PARK, WREXHAM.—MR. DARLINGTON is OPEN to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS to REPORT UPON, MODEL, or ARRANGE MINES or MINING WORKS, and from his practical and varied experience in all kinds and classes of mines, both abroad and at home, especially on the Continent, in America, and in Australia, he can confidently offer his services to those who may require faithful reports or examinations of mining properties at home or abroad. MR. DARLINGTON speaks French and German fluently, and is acquainted with the mining laws of these countries.

Contract for Coals for Haulbowline.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 2d October next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Store at Her Majesty's Naval Yard at Haulbowline, NINE HUNDRED TONS of SOUTH WALES COALS, fit for the service of Her Majesty's Steam-ships and Vessels. To be delivered by the 31st October next.

A Form of the Tender and Conditions of Contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No Tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Haulbowline," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the contract.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.
Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, Sept. 24, 1866.

Contract for Coals for Fernando Po.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 9th October next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Store at Fernando Po a cargo of FOUR HUNDRED TONS of SOUTH WALES COALS, fit for the service of Her Majesty's Steam-ships and Vessels.

A Form of the Tender and Conditions of Contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No Tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Fernando Po," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the contract.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.
Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, Sept. 23, 1866.

Barrack Contracts for the Supply of Paillassae Straw in Great Britain.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STRAW for PAILLASSAE at the various barrack stations in Great Britain for a period of one year, from the 1st of November next.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the proper printed form, which may be obtained, with every requisite information, upon application at this office, or to the various barrack masters, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock each day, Sundays excepted.

The tenders must be sent to this office, addressed to the Director of Contracts, marked on the outside "Tender for Paillassae Straw," on or before Saturday, October 6, after which day no tender will be received.

The Secretary of State for War reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.
THOMAS HOWELL, Director of Contracts.
War Office, Palm Mall, London, S.W., September 27, 1866.

CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A CIRCULAR containing particulars relative to this company's mines, and explaining the position of the different classes of shares, can be obtained on application at the office of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austinfriars, London.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, STATE OF INDIANA.—U.S.—HOLDERS of the UNPAID BONDS of this canal, issued by the State of Indiana, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE THEIR ADDRESSES, and the NUMBERS, AMOUNTS, and FULL DESCRIPTION of the SECURITIES held by them, to "K. L. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., preparatory to making some united effort to secure the payment thereof.

WEST CARADON.—MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, ST. DAY, CORNWALL, begs to inform his numerous clients, in reply to their enquiries respecting this mine, that he has made a thorough survey of the property, and a full report will be given in next week's Mining Journal.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sept. 22	Treweatha	22	22 15	6	Shelton & Co.
	ditto	7	9 10	6	Trefry's Trustees.
24	East Loggylas	55	11 11	0	Simms, Williams, & Co.
	Glogfach	60	16 0	0	ditto
	Cwmystwith	65	11 11	0	ditto
25	Maesysafn	25	12 0	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto	25	11 18	6	ditto
27	Westminster	20	11 15	0	ditto
	North Henblas	18	11 0	0	ditto
	ditto	2	14 0	0	ditto
	Machno	14	11 3	6	A. Eytton.
	Mount Pleasant	8½	11 13	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto	1½	14 17	6	ditto
	Glan Alun	22	11 13	6	ditto
	ditto	2	14 17	6	ditto
	Hendre Uchaf	8	11 17	0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Sept. 12, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Sept. 27.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
South Caradon	106	£4 10 0	Great Wheal Busy	43	£2 1 0
ditto	98	8 2 6	ditto	38	1 8 0
ditto	66	6 8 6	ditto	29	2 0 0
ditto	60	14 1 6	ditto	1	28 1 0
ditto	58	14 1 6	Wheal Rose	58	5 13 6
ditto	50	9 10 6	ditto	30	4 0 0
Clifford Amalgam	84	3 10 6	ditto	33	5 8 6
ditto	78	2 1 0	ditto	26	5 15 0
ditto	70	3 10 0	Phoenix Mines	76	3 11 6
ditto	46	3 5 6	ditto	73	3 2 0
ditto	43	4 5 0	ditto	36	6 11 6
ditto	11	4 0 6	West Caradon	56	5 8 6
North Treskerby	60	5 12 0	ditto	41	3 15 6
ditto	59	5 6 6	ditto	13	7 13 6
ditto	58	5 12 0	ditto	13	2 5 0
ditto	51	4 14 6	Fowey Consols	65	4 10 0
ditto	47	3 15 0	ditto	60	3 11 6
ditto	43	4 7 0	Cradock Moor	66	4 16 6
Great Wheal Busy	72	2 8 6	ditto	22	2 5 0
ditto	65	1 17 0	St. Day United	30	3 17 0
ditto	46	2 19 0	ditto	20	1 15 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

South Caradon	458	£3884 8 0	Phoenix Mines	185	£734 14 0
Clifford Amalgam	415	1205 7 0	West Caradon	150	794 16 6
North Treskerby	421	1692 6 0	Fowey Consols	125	507 0 0
Great Wh. Busy	284	639 9 0	Cradock Moor	68	367 19 0
Wheal Rose	290	1021 11 0	St. Day United	50	150 10 0
Average Standard		£102 8 0	Average Produce		7½
Average Price per ton		£4 16 0	Quantity of Ore	2256 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 166 tons 11 cwt.
Amount of Money		£10,848 0 6	Standard of corresponding sale last month, £100 10 0.—Produce, 7½.		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Vivian and Sons	240½	£1525 4 10
Freeman and Co.	94½	819 14 10
Grenfell and Sons	400½	2365 12 10
Simms, Williams, and Co.	255	855 1 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	98½	699 13 3
Mason and Elkington	287	1058 13 0
Bankart and Sons	363½	1131 7 3
Copper Miners' Company	185½	717 18 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	129½	626 13 0
Penelaud Copper Company	137	765 11 6
Goole Alum and Smelting Co. (Limited)	65	292 10 0

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR. WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c. &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks" in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate, and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked for their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest landowners and property holders, have the more confidence in their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

NEW EAST RUSSELL—"INQUIRER."—In the western part of the West, near East Russell, one of the finest gossan lodes ever seen was discovered, and the object for two years past has been to get under this lode nearly 80 fms. deep, by the adit level going into the hill; this is nearing the dip of the lode, and the agent expects a speedy improvement in the end. In another part of the mine two ends are yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and about 30 tons of ore will be sampled in October.

"ONE WHO HAS BEEN FRIGHTENED."—We are not surprised that timid people have been frightened out of their shares in the Prince of Wales by the conflicting statements, and we may add, falsehoods, sent round to them in private circulars. But does our correspondent suppose for a moment that these "oracles" go to the expense of sending their uncollected advice to strangers solely for the benefit of such strangers? It is not in the ordinary usage of the word to do such things, and as the Prince of Wales Mine progresses, and the truth becomes apparent to all, the public will learn the true value to be placed upon such uncollected or "disinterested" (?) advice. The paragraph cut from some circular and sent us this morning is full of untruths, and we may instance the following: It says—"Whilst the mine was full of water shares rose from 2s. to 37s. 6d., without any improvement in the property; the time came, however, for the water to be drained. Speculators sent their agents and inspectors, and shares fell rapidly to 20s., the previous supporters turning the greatest sellers." This is not only devoid of truth, but, by implication, casts a slur upon the agents and all connected with the mine. If our readers will turn to the *Mining Journal* of July 21 they will find Prince of Wales shares quoted 18s. to 19s. This was when the mine was full of water. On July 28 the engine went to work, and in the following week after the inspectors' reports, valuing the lode at 40l. per fm., had arrived, shares rose to 40s., and we, ourselves, refused that price for 1000 shares. When the mine was full of water we stated in the *Journal* (of July 21) that the lode when last seen had been valued at 30l. per fm., and when the water was pumped out the inspectors valued it at 40l. The fall in shares to 20s. took place on August 15, on receipt of a telegram from the agent of the mine that the ore had failed; it came in again, however, almost immediately, and is now as rich as ever. When the 50 tons of ore were sold, at 10l. per ton (this sale first called public attention to the mine, and caused the rise in shares), we were under the impression it was got from 10 fms. driving; but at the meeting the agent explained that he had stopped 4 fms. in back of the 45; this was done to see if the ore held up above the 45, and the 500l. worth of ore, therefore, was got from 14 fms. of ground, being at the rate of 35l. per fm., while the agents had never valued it at more than from 20l. to 25l. per fm. as the mine has this week been inspected by some of the first agents in Cornwall—who alike speak in high terms of it—and one, whose report is now before us, says—"After seeing this mine for the second time, my opinion is confirmed that the Prince of Wales Mine will become one of the best mines in the county of Cornwall."

Sept. 27.—The above remarks were written too late for insertion last week; and this week has shown in another way, also, how property is knocked about for jobbing purposes. A telegram was sent up, as we are informed, but from where we know not, stating that the lode in the 25 east was only 8 in. wide, and poor. This, though true, was not a word of truth in it, had the effect of knocking down shares from 27s. to 22s., which, of course, was the object desired. The lode when cut through was 3 ft. wide, and worth 30l. per fathom; and if the names of those who send up false telegraphs could be found out they should be published, if no other steps are taken.

ALTO-DOURO—"J.S."—The information we have acquired for our correspondent will be best understood by a perusal of the extracts furnished to us, and published in another column.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA—NUGGETS.—The origin of nuggets has ever been a posing problem to our scientific men. Everyone concurs in the belief that all alluvial gold has been derived at some time or other from lodes; but seeing that the largest piece of gold ever found in the matrix is insignificant when compared with the nuggets which have sometimes been found in the alluvial, it has been a difficult matter to reconcile belief with experience. Mr. Selwyn, the Government Geologist, some short time since broached an ingenious theory, which carried with it something of plausibility, and it was this:—All nuggets of any size which have been found in Victoria have been got on gold fields in the neighbourhood of volcanic country; but in North Gipps Land and the Wood's Point country, where there is no geological feature of the kind, the largest piece of gold found in the drift had been scarcely worth the mention. Mr. Selwyn had reasoned from these facts that the nuggets were formed by the melting together of smaller pieces, caused by the intense heat which prevailed at the volcanic period. Until lately, so far as we have an opportunity of knowing, the premises from which this deduction was drawn were founded in truth. All nuggets had been found as stated, and none of any size had been discovered in the mountainous district just named. We do not know how far the following recent discovery made in the exceptional part of the country we have referred to will go towards disturbing this theory. The nugget, which weighed 87 ozs., is said to have lost 10 ozs. when melted. It does not seem clear to us yet whether it is a detached specimen from the matrix, or an enormous alluvial nugget. The largest nugget ever found in these parts was recently seen at Kennedy's Niagara Hotel. It is a flat piece, about 6 inches long by 4 inches broad, and 1 in. deep. It is slightly incrustated with quartz, and a dusky or brownish-looking coating of dross. It weighs 87 ozs. The claim in which it was discovered is situated on the Jordan, a few hundred yards above the township of Jericho, and immediately below the Haphazard Company's lease, on the Charleston line of reef. The fortunate owners, Messrs. Gannon, Grogan, and Co., obtained 2000s. of fine gold out of the same padlock. This welcome stranger was turned up in working, and, from its peculiar coating, it is almost a matter of surprise that it was not thrown away with the stones the owners of it are under the impression that others have been flung off with the refuse before now. It is not taken from the bed-rock deposit, but from the gravel higher up. This shows how cautious alluvial miners should be, not only in their sluicing operations, but also in properly testing the different layers of gravel intervening between the surface and the bed-rock. It is almost superfluous to add that additional nuggets have been found during the month in the neighbourhood of Dunolly. Amongst others, three have been sold weighing 35½ ozs., 23½ ozs., and 18 ozs.

At the Bank of Victoria, Yackandandah, a cake of gold was to be seen, the last yield from the reef at Twicken Creek, formerly known as Lee's, which was supposed to have run out. The claim was sold with the tools to its present owners for 40l. The cake weighs 17½ ozs., and is the product of about 45 tons of quartz, the result of about four weeks' work. On the Adelaide lead two brothers have just finished working out a claim in one of the beds of the lead, out of which in a few weeks they have obtained 5000 ozs. of gold. Discoveries of new and rich quartz reefs are almost daily made, and many of the older mines are again attracting attention by improved yields. The Royal Standard Company, Black River, washed off 1239 ozs. 15 dwts. on Friday last, from 110 tons of stone and 120 tons of mullock. Two or three of the fortunate shareholders have received in dividends each nearly 6000l. within a period of ten days. Since June, the date of the company's first crushing, the mine has yielded over 6000 ozs. of gold. The A. Gold Mining Company, Raspberry-creek, had 7500 ozs. 14 dwts. last week from 500 tons. The Wallahalla Company has had 8494½ ozs. of gold from 220 tons of stone, or an average of nearly 4 ozs. per ton. The Royal Standard Mine, of Black River, seems destined to win back again for the district the high reputation which formerly attached to it. During the last five weeks the mine has returned 4544 ozs. of gold from about 500 tons of stone, and paid a monthly dividend of 10l. per share. Three companies on Morning Star Hill, Wood's Point, have given to their owners in dividends, in the aggregate, no less a sum than 260,000l. The Robin Hood (Happy Valley) paid a monthly dividend of 27l. per share.—*Dicker's Mining Record* (Melbourne).

The yield of American Oil Wells, which last year, from a variety of causes, among the chief of which was the severity of the winter in the principal district, experienced a slight decline, has this year shown a great advance. The total product of 1865 was about 2,135,000 barrels, or about 6500 barrels per day. This year, up to the middle of July, it is estimated to have been at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day. Of the aggregate production about half is consumed in the United States, and the other half exported. Owing to the fall in price that occurred some time ago the supply this year, large as it is likely to be, will not, it is thought, greatly exceed the commercial value of 1865; but the calculation is that the prevalent low quotations will tend to its introduction into many new markets, and prove of incalculable advantage in the future.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS.—We have received a long letter from Mr. Bell Galloway upon this subject, in which he shows that he was actuated only by the most friendly feeling towards both Mr. Mushet and Mr. Bessemer in recommending that the difference between them should be settled by a "reference" to independent parties. Mr. Galloway reiterates his views, and observes that "he did not say, and certainly did not imply, in his letter in the *Journal* of Sept. 15 that either Mr. Mushet's father or Mr. Mushet had worked out the pneumatic principle necessary to perfect the process." Written in so fair a spirit, and with such good intentions, we regret the length of the communication should prevent its publication in the *Journal*.

ST. JUST UNITED MINES—"F.E.B."—These mines were wound-up under an order of the Stannaries, on a creditor's petition, and sold by public auction. In another column of this day's *Journal* will be found an abstract of a report to be presented at East St. Just United Mines meeting next week. At that meeting it will be proposed to amalgamate the St. Just United to the East St. Just Mines, the latter taking the property at the price it was purchased for—3250l. A full report of the meeting will be given in next week's *Journal*.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Unusual delay has this year occurred in the issue of the ordinary annual reports of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines, and the delay has certainly not been compensated by a more gratifying report; indeed, the present is the most unfavourable for some years; the number of deaths (if we except only the calamity at Hartley, in 1862) which occurred during 1865 was greater than in any year since 1860, and was 14 per cent. greater than in 1864. Not a single district shows any material improvement, whilst in some districts the deaths have increased by nearly 50 per cent. In next week's *Journal* we hope to be enabled to publish our usual tabulations, but in the meantime subjoin a comparative statement of the number of deaths from each class of accident. The deaths from explosions of fire-damp have nearly doubled, increasing from 94 to 168; those from falls of roofs, &c., show a diminution of 14; in shafts 21 fewer deaths have occurred than in the preceding year; but the deaths from miscellaneous accidents have increased from 194 to 272—78, showing an increase in the total deaths of the year of 117, or nearly 14 per cent., as stated above:—

	1864.				1865.					
	Explosions of Fire-damp.		Falls of Roof and Coal and Sides of Working.		In shafts.		Miscellaneous, underground and at surface.		Total.	
North Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland district	7	30	9	23	69	14	26	13	44	97
Southern division of Durham	3	30	16	40	89	4	22	10	46	82
North and East Lancashire	5	33	13	13	64	10	31	7	18	66
West Lancashire and Nth. Wales	10	43	28	29	110	11	38	31	37	117
Yorkshire district	6	27	15	7	55	15	22	13	5	55
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	11	30	9	16	66	9	36	13	21	82
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	22	13	11	8	54	12	22	9	9	52
South Staffordshire & Worcester	12	51	47	9	119	8	48	22	13	91
Sou.-West. Div. (parts of Monmouth, Gloucester, Glamorgan, Brecon, and Devon)	6	33	13	15	67	26	34	10	12	82
South Wales district	6	67	6	26	105	45	57	17	40	159
Eastern district of Scotland	1	23	6	4	34	5	17	12	13	47
Western district of Scotland	5	15	11	4	35	9	28	6	11	54
Total	94	395	184	194	867	168	381	163	272	984

The chief increase has been in the districts inspected by Messrs. DUNN, EVANS, and WALES, and there has also been a heavy increase in both the Scottish districts. The return (continuing that of which an abstract was published in the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 12, 1865) shows:—

Names of districts.	As computed by each Inspector for his own district.		No. employed per life lost.	Tons of coal raised per life lost.	Number of colliers.
	Males employ.	Tons of coal raised.			
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	25,005	10,460,900	258	107,318	165
South Durham	32,943	14,181,432	414	172,944	161
North and East Lancashire	23,535	6,312,000	356	55,636	258
West Lancashire and Nth. Wales	27,690	8,000,000	288	68,965	180
Yorkshire	35,090	9,200,000	625	169,091	422
Derby, Nottingham, Leicestershire, and Warwick	27,680	7,675,000	350	99,383	205
North Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire	21,500	5,600,000	400	107,692	226
South Stafford and Worcester	27,600	10,201,500	296	112,164	542
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon	26,658	6,000,000	325	73,170	225
South Wales	29,076	8,531,336	182	63,656	338
In other counties in England and Wales					
Eastern district of Scotland	21,150	6,400,000	450	136,710	270
Western districts of Scotland	18,375	6,400,000	340	118,518	223
Totals and averages	315,451	98,911,169	321	100,519	3215

We shall from time to time give abstracts of the several reports.

THE DISCOVERY OF COAL IN SHROPSHIRE.

The discovery of coal at the New Stafford pits, near Prior's Lee, by the Lilleshall Company, by which an abundance of excellent coal and ironstone is shown to exist in the Wolverhampton side of the great Shropshire fault, was celebrated on Thursday afternoon by great rejoicings at the Lilleshall Works. The chief event of the day was a dinner, which was provided in a spacious tent, pitched for the occasion near to the sinking. The guests invited were numerous and distinguished. The Right Hon. the Earl GRANVILLE presided, and his lordship was supported by his brother, the Hon. LEVISON GOWER; Mr. R. JASPER MORE, M.P. for Shropshire; Mr. HORTON, manager of the Lilleshall Company, and others. It was stated that the discovery would furnish an ample supply of coal to Shropshire during the ensuing 50 years, and it was confidently believed that there was an abundance of that mineral over the whole district between that place and Wolverhampton. The noble Chairman enlarged upon the value of the discovery, and in proposing the health of Mr. HORTON, said that from the day when that gentleman undertook the management of the concerns of the company his conduct had been that which had given the partners the utmost satisfaction. Ably seconded as Mr. HORTON had been by Mr. JONES, and other members of the administration who conducted the business of the firm, he (Earl GRANVILLE) was held to say that Mr. HORTON had rendered the firm the utmost service. He had also endeared himself to them by his strict justice of character, by his singular personal modesty, and by his agreeability of intercourse with everyone with whom he came in contact. (Applause.) All this made him most valuable in the position he now occupied. (Long applause.) The only complaint he had to make against Mr. HORTON was that he would not take sufficient

relaxation from business, so as to preserve that health which was so valuable and precious to them all. (Continued applause.) Mr. R. JASPER MORE remarked that when in the House of Commons he advocated the repeal of the malt tax, he was followed by Mr. MILL, who maintained that as the coal of the country would be exhausted in fifty years, the surplus revenues ought to be appropriated to paying off the national debt. He was happy to know, from the disco- veries which they were that day celebrating, that the awful period which Mr. MILL dreaded was not so near as he imagined; but that certainly, with reference to Shropshire, they had enough for some time to come; and if Mr. MILL would come amongst them they should be very happy for him to share their good fortune. (Loud applause.) Other speeches were made of an equally congratulatory character.

THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD.—At the meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, Mr. Beddington said he calculated that in South Wales, including Monmouthshire and excluding Pembroke-shire, there were 21,100,000,000 tons of unworked coal, in seams of 2 ft. and upwards. At the present rate of extraction this would last 1918 years, and it would supply the total requirements of the country for 229 years. He estimated the depth of the basin at 1000 yards, and they had already pits in Lancashire 700 yards deep; therefore, with the continual improvements made in machinery, he did not apprehend any difficulty in going down.

COAL MINING IN BRAZIL.—The privilege of working a coal mine situated at St. Augustine, about 30 miles from Pernambuco, has just been granted to Mr. Donnelly. The mine is close to the water's edge, reducing the transportation to a minimum. Opposite the mine, and at a short distance from the main land, is a small island, belonging to Mr. Donnelly, the intermediate space forming a secure harbour for vessels of large tonnage, which can run alongside the wharf and discharge and take in cargo, leaving, if desired, in an opposite direction from their place of entrance. Mr. Donnelly had for seven years made unsuccessful application to the provisional Government for the privilege of working his mine and making the harbour in question an international coaling depot, for which it is admirably adapted, as it lies right in the track of vessels bound to Rio de Janeiro, and leaving that port for the North. The coal is said to be highly bituminous, and, therefore, very suitable for the manufacture of gas.

COAL IN (VICTORIA) AUSTRALIA.—The Government Geologist's report for the year has just been published. Mr. Selwyn's opinions are unfavourable to the finding of paying coal fields in any of the known districts of Victoria, and to the permanence of the Gipps Land copper mines. He has also expressed himself adverse to the probability of a discovery being made of alluvial gold in paying quantities below what are known as the lower or miocene drifts. These theories have given rise to some discussion, and few, who have given the subjects any attention, are found to favour Mr. Selwyn's views, believing that the data upon which the theories have been founded are insufficient and inconclusive. In regard to coal, tenders have been invited for sinking and boring shafts for coal in the vicinity of Taralgon, eastern coast of Western Port Bay, and the valley of the Tarwin River, east of Cape Paterson. The result of boring operations at Cape Paterson up to June 30, showed that at the point selected by Mr. Selwyn the depth of 250 ft. had been reached, the strata passed through being principally shales and sandstones. These beds (especially the 26-foot freestone, here at 160 feet, though at 330 feet nearer the sea), and the presence of carboniferous rocks, give good hopes of available veins of coal being reached. A fine specimen of coal has been brought to Melbourne from Toombaggie, on the Latrobe River. The seam was struck in the bed of the creek from 2 to 4 feet deep, and the discoverers have already gone through the seam, which appears to be some 41 feet thick. The side of the hill towards the creek has also been opened up some 70 feet, and a plentiful supply of the valuable mineral was observable. Competent judges declare the coal in question is admirably adapted for gas-making purposes.

SILVER ORE.—The value of the silver ore imported into the United Kingdom in the first seven months of this year was 138,291l., as compared with 227,993l. in the corresponding period of 1865, and 141,928l. in the corresponding period of 1864. During the whole of 1865 silver ore was imported to the value of 382,391l., as compared with 251,568l. in 1864; 272,826l. in 1863; 331,561l. in 1862; 289,373l. in 1861; 382,806l. in 1860; 342,637l. in 1859; 209,151l. in 1858; 299,511l. in 1857; 354,970l. in 1856; 564,580l. in 1855; and 521,330l. in 1854. The quantities of silver ore represented by these values were as follows:—1865, 6587 tons; 1864, 5482 tons; 1863, 5621 tons; 1862, 6565 tons; 1861, 4412 tons; 1860, 5931 tons; 1859, 6451 tons; 1858, 3949 tons; 1857, 5711 tons; 1856, 6567 tons; 1855, 8507 tons; and 1854, 7967 tons. It may be interesting to add the value of the silver money coined at the Royal Mint during the twelve years which have been reviewed:—1865, 501,732l.; 1864, 535,194l.; 1863, 161,172l.; 1862, 148,518l.; 1861, 209,181l.; 1860, 218,403l.; 1859, 647,064l.; 1858, 445,896l.; 1857, 373,230l.; 1856, 462,528l.; 1855, 195,510l.; and 1854, 110,480l. Other uses are, of course, found for the silver ore imported besides its conversion into coin; nevertheless, there is some connection between the importation of silver ore and the coinage of silver money.

SPAIN—VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR TO LINARES.—The Bishop of Gibraltar having already received a request made to him by the English residents in this district to consecrate their burial ground, arrived here on Sept. 20. He was met at the railway station by some of the residents, and escorted to the house of Mr. Tonkin, director of the Linares, Fortuna, and Alamillos Mining Companies, whose guest he was during his stay at Linares. Services were held, and the numerous English workmen employed by English mining companies in the district were twice addressed by his lordship. The Holy Communion was also administered, and there were two christenings. In the afternoon of Sept. 21 the consecration of the burial ground took place, and was attended by upwards of 60 English residents, the proceedings being watched with great interest by upwards of 1000 Spaniards. Situated as this district is, in the midst of Andalusia, it was a matter of great satisfaction to all of our countrymen to observe the respect with which the latter seemed to view the ceremony. The ground is an enclosed space of about an acre in area, adjoining the Spanish cemetery, at a distance of ½ mile from the town, and has been used as a burial ground since the year 1855, when it was purchased and devoted to that purpose by the Linares and Fortuna Mining Companies, by permission of the town authorities. There are now six burial grounds in Spain for British subjects:—at Madrid, Seville, Malaga, Cadiz, Port St. Mary's, and Linares, all of which, excepting Malaga, have been consecrated during the last 18 months. On Sept. 22 the Bishop of Gibraltar left Linares for Seville, thence he would go to Cadiz and Gibraltar, and by packet to Malta, to the palace belonging to his diocese. He carried with him the best wishes and most sincere thanks of the little English colony at Linares.

JONES'S PATENT COOKING AND HEATING STOVE.—Economy in consumption of fuel is now a national problem of very serious import, and the truth must be conceded that we have not been called to consider the question one single year too soon. Noticing the apparatus indicated merely on account of its palpable general utility in an economic point of view, there is no need to refer to those startling theories and abstruse geological arguments which have been brought to bear on the estimate of our carboniferous deposits as to their limit and duration; but the reckless extravagance which marks the application of those products of mine labour to social uses is a fact of the day amounting to an enormous self-imposed tax on everyone, from peer to peasant, throughout the United Kingdom, and must not be lightly passed over. Now, it is clear that any means of reducing materially this impost, and thus correcting what may be termed an omni-household evil, possesses an interest that cannot be too earnestly appreciated. Such a desideratum would now appear to be, at a comparatively trivial cost, within our reach; and from the improved specimen of this composite culinary construction submitted for inspection, we are bound to agree with the several military and naval authorities who have practically testified to its efficiency even in its less perfected state. The adaptability of this stove, at prices suited to rich and poor, and its indispensable economy of fuel, constitute its primary value in our opinion; but it is impossible not to closely unite with such a consideration the direct saving which will be effected by its use in our naval and military services. As a commissariat appliance in camp and the field it has been frankly recognised by military gentlemen by whom it was fully tested. The original trial of it was designed to accomplish the approbation of the Duke of Cambridge, one of whose most prominent military attributes is his unceasing attention to the well-being and comfort of the soldier in garrison or on active service; and from the Horse Guards will be found, heading the numerous testimonials, an expression of "His Royal Highness's favourable opinion of the great ingenuity and talented contrivance by means of which, in so small a space, so many conveniences for baking, boiling, roasting, and stewing" have been combined. From officers at Aldershot letters are in reference to the patent camp-stove (No. 1 less than 16 inches square), which, on a fishing excursion, cooked for a party of seven a dinner, roast and boiled, in one hour and twenty minutes, with a consumption of only 5 lbs. of charcoal; and here, it may be remarked, that all the stoves form their own box, an appreciable advantage under all circumstances of transit. One of them, tried on board Her Majesty's Ship *Flycatcher*, and which

SEPT. 27.—The Iron Trade of North Derbyshire was scarcely ever in a more prosperous state than at the present time; so large, indeed, has been the demand that the Staveley Company are about to erect two new blast-furnaces in connection with their present works. The same firm are also about entering on a contest which is looked forward to with the greatest interest by all the colliery owners in the kingdom. A number of the best paid men have recently joined the South Yorkshire Miners' Union, and appear determined to carry out its rules to the fullest extent. The managers, on the other hand, have given notice to some 50 or 60 persons, who hold houses under them, that they must leave on the usual conditions. This proceeding has been looked upon as arbitrary, and during the week meetings have been held, and promises of any amount of pecuniary aid given to those who resist the fiat of the masters. As there is probably no better company to take the matter in hand in the kingdom than the Staveley one—wealthy and prosperous as it is—its procedure will be carefully scanned. In South Yorkshire trade is rapidly improving, and during the past week some good orders from the United States and Germany have come to hand for bars, rails, and merchant iron. It was generally expected that some of the contracts for India would have found their way into the Yorkshire district, but as the Welsh masters could work 1s. a ton less than their neighbours they took the orders, for which few persons here envy their good fortune. In South Yorkshire the Coal Trade continues brisk, and most of the masters have taken off the extra weight allowed in the summer time—that is, that instead of 23 or 24 cwt. to the ton, there will be a uniform scale of 21 cwt. to the ton, which will make a difference of about 1s., or nearly so, in the ordinary ton. At the Milton and Elsecar Ironworks, which I again visited on Tuesday, matters are going on quietly, although the puddlers loudly protest against the furnaces of Mr. Wilson. Having seen the furnaces at work, accompanied by persons in the trade, there appeared to be no two opinions amongst the most practical of men, that they were all that could be desired, and the invention simple and efficacious, and greatly to the benefit of the workman, who can produce a larger yield of iron, with less fuel and with much less labour than formerly. The demand for coal continues brisk, Silkstone house coal in particular being in good request for the metropolises and the works on the Great Northern Railway. There is also a good export trade from the ports of Hull and Grimsby to the North of Europe, but as the Baltic will shortly be closed, and the steamers to Russia sealed up for the winter, the trade in hard coals will be considerably diminished. There is a good business doing in coke from all parts of Yorkshire for the ironworks on the Trent, and in Northamptonshire and Derbyshire. Smudge and slack are also in good request for the cotton districts in Lancashire, as well as for coke-making purposes. At several of the collieries in South Yorkshire, during the past week, considerable annoyance has been felt by masters as well as men, owing to the trappers and horse-keepers, who receive from 9d. to 10d. per day, "striking" for an advance of wages. There is no doubt but that they are led on by older hands, who, having got all they wished for, still desire a few days' play. At Edmund's Main, Wombwell Main, Darley Main, and at one of the Messrs. Charlesworth's collieries, the lads have shown themselves in force, but as the masters have been firm and very decided, nothing of a serious character has occurred. At the ironworks on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent business is very active, and several of the furnaces which have been out for

some time are being rapidly repaired. The furnace of Messrs. Adamson, which exploded a few days since, and blew off a considerable portion of the top, and set fire to the offices in the neighbourhood, is now undergoing the necessary repairs, but some five or six weeks will elapse before it can be put in blast.

The remarks of "P. T. M." (Sheffield), in last week's Journal, with regard to Wilson's Patent Furnaces, will be answered next week.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 27.—The Iron Trade here, is getting very dreary, the men themselves, although half starved, will not succumb, and consequently the mills and refining-furnaces of the district are generally at a stand, and as the consumption of pig-iron is thus very materially reduced, the furnaces are rapidly going out also. It is expected that at the end of this week the furnaces at Birtley, one of the oldest iron-making localities of the district, are to be put out, the reason given being that the firm can purchase iron cheaper than they can make it at present. The furnaces at Crook have also been blown out, and those at Consett are expected to be out also shortly, as immense stocks of pigs are on hand in that district, owing to the stoppage of the plate-mills, &c., through the present most disastrous strike. There is no appearance whatever of this affair being concluded, and more men are being thrown out every day, so that the coming winter will witness misery and want among the working classes here to such an extent as was never before experienced. And all this has been caused by a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The loss to both parties in the strife will be incalculable.

The launch of the *Junna*, at Jarrow, on Monday, is one bright spot on the commercial horizon. This is a most magnificent transport vessel, built for the British Government, and the largest ever built on the Tyne. Her length over all is 370 feet, and depth 42 feet, and tonnage, by displacement, upwards of 6000 tons. The launch was most successful, and a large and influential body of gentlemen met at the banquet held afterwards, five members of Parliament being present. The shipbuilding at Jarrow is brisk at present, several large vessels being on the stocks, and abundance of work is expected for that branch of these extensive works. The engine works are also tolerably well employed, and two out of four blast-furnaces are at work. Altogether, considerably upwards of 1000 men are out at Jarrow alone, however, belonging to the rolling-mills and refining furnaces, &c. But the fate which appears to await the whole Consett district is fearful to contemplate, as if the furnaces go out, which appears to be inevitable, many of the colliers must stop also, so that, ultimately, the coal trade must, to a certain extent, be likewise depressed. At present plates and angle-iron, &c., are brought from Whitehaven to supply the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne.

I feel much pleasure in communicating the fact that Mr. Southern's scheme for a hoist from the Newcastle Quay to the High Level Bridge is to be carried out. This scheme has attracted much attention lately, and has been frequently noticed by the local press, and there can be no doubt whatever of its ultimate success. The well-known abilities of Mr. Southern as a civil and mining engineer is, indeed, a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the project, and from the moment he first mooted the plan it was exceedingly well received.

The Boldon New Coal Winning progresses slowly, but satisfactorily. Two shafts are being sunk, one of which has reached a depth of 20 fms., and the other 30 fms. There is still, however, a deal of work to get through before 250 fms. have been penetrated. It is not expected that the colliery will be at work before the year 1870.

Mr. W. G. Pearson, manager at the Teesdale Ironworks, has been presented by the masters, officials, and foremen with a beautiful tea and coffee service of chaste design. The presentation was made by Mr. Head, in the drawing-office, in a complimentary speech, in the presence of the subscribers. Mr. Pearson replied in feeling terms.

About fifty Cornish miners, with their wives and families, have been brought from Cornwall at the expense of the owners of Merton Colliery, who are in great want of men. Arrangements are in progress to bring a still larger number from the same county.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SEPT. 27.—The Iron Trade of South Wales is slowly, but gradually expanding, and there is a much better feeling of confidence prevalent than was the case three or four months since. Taking into consideration the present position of the commercial world, the heavy failures through which it has passed, and the taxation which those failures have caused upon the resources of capitalists, the ironmasters of South Wales may well consider themselves fortunate at the improvement which has already set in, and which is much greater than experienced by the other iron-producing districts of the kingdom. In addition to the couple of extensive cash-on-delivery orders for rails on Indian account, which have been placed in this district, a contract for about 6000 tons of rails for one of the home railways has been also secured; besides which a tolerably fair amount of smaller transactions, on home and foreign account, have been entered into. All these combined enable masters to keep their establishments fairly going, and whilst quotations are firmly maintained, the general opinion is that an advance will take place. No doubt the question of prices will form one of the principal topics for consideration at the preliminary meeting of masters to-day; but taking into consideration the low rate of remuneration makers can at present secure on transactions (which in many instances is altogether out of question), there is not much doubt but that the present "list prices" will be adhered to. Buyers on home account continue to purchase sparingly; the fact is, they are holding back principally to see the result of the preliminary meeting, and in the hope that the Bank rate will, ere many days elapse, fall to 4 per cent. It is well known that home requirements are great, and the approaching quarter will doubtless see a larger amount of animation diffused into business. In the foreign trade the enquiries are more numerous, and they are of an encouraging character from the principal markets, but the actual business done is of a somewhat contracted character; it would not, however, be at all surprising to see, in the course of the next fortnight or three weeks, orders come in much more freely than they now do from the American, Canadian, Continental, and one or two of the other markets. Tenders are also expected shortly to be solicited from some others of the Indian railway companies. The pig-iron trade is in a languid condition, and no improvement has taken place in quotations. A better sale is experienced for tin-plates, and with prices tending upwards; preparations are being made at some of the works to increase the make. The Steam Coal Trade is good, and from the way orders are coming in, is likely to continue so for some time. The foreign markets are taking large quantities, whilst the tonnage sent inland is increasing. The collieries are actively employed, and efforts are being made to utilise the labour of Cornish miners at several of the works in this district. The improvement noticed last week in the house coal trade is maintained, and the patent fuel works are exporting an average quantity.

A rather important wages case came on for hearing before the Pontypool magistrates, in which Michael O'Brien summoned the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) for the non-payment of 27. 7s. 6d., alleged to be due to him for overtime, and also a month's wages for wrongful dismissal. O'Brien was employed as an engineman at the Cwmucy pits, as he said, at 3s. 2d. per turn, for eight turns weekly, ten hours a day, the extra turn being allowed for cleaning out the pump, attending to the engine, &c., and he was to be paid for all time above the hours mentioned. The water, however, broke into the works, and he had to work six hours a day overtime, the foreman saying he would settle with him at the end of the month. Griffiths (the foreman), however, refused to pay, when he said he would not work more than for what he was paid, upon which he was told to give a month's notice. The next morning, when he went to work, he found another man in his place. For the defence it was shown that when O'Brien demanded to be paid for nine turns a week the foreman told him he would pay him for eight days a week, according to the rule or arrangement, for keeping the water out. O'Brien then said, "Look out on Monday morning, for the work will be stopped!" in consequence of which another man was put in his place. The Bench ordered 14. 3s. 9d. overtime to be paid, and said the defendants did right in discharging plaintiff.

THE PEMBROKE SLATE COMPANY.—The second ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the Commercial Hotel, Fishguard, at which Mr. W. Parsons presided. The report of the directors stated that they had been recommended, in consequence of the existence of two faults or posts of granite on the south side of the quarry, to drive a test level 16 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. into the hill from the breast of the lead on floor No. 1 (being the lowest floor), from which on discovering the solid rock to drive a cross level and trial chamber. This, it was stated, could be done in about 18 months, by keeping up three eight-hour shifts, at a cost of 415l. The works on the north side had been continued. With regard to the extra land for tip room, and other purposes, arrangements had not been concluded, but the directors had been in negotiation with Mr. Hughes, the company's landlord, and the owner of the extra land, who was ready to let them have additional land and abundant water from the

River Gwynne. The additional land includes the second vein, which was supposed to be included with that now in work in the present sett. It was, however, not proposed to open up this second vein, which is of the grey-green slate, and the company had not attached importance to it considering the magnitude of the company. Mr. W. Pritchard, the manager, stated in his report that he had discontinued the working of the top gallery, north vein, about five weeks ago, although the prospects when he left off were favourable, as far as the form of the rock and the suitable size of the blocks. The cleavage of the slate was, however, not so free as he could wish, owing he believed to the hill being over dry and desolate of water for a considerable distance from the surface. At present operations were entirely on the west side of the second gallery in this vein, which he considers is the most speedy and cautious way to get up and to prove the several beds which have been already crossed in the top gallery. The western end has just met the first bed which was crossed in the top gallery, and cleavage is found to be improving and the rock more compact as the works are advancing into the hill. Several small posts have appeared in this vein, but not to such an extent as to discourage, and they are generally diminishing downwards. On the whole, Mr. Pritchard considers the prospects to have been encouraging during the last three weeks in the western end of this gallery; in fact they have been fair throughout. He then goes on to state that since the last meeting one-half of the expenditure had been incurred in testing the old quarry, more particularly the south side of it, and also working out what slate was discovered at the middle and south side; since which all operations has been suspended at the old quarry as unprofitable. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought it would be policy in part to abandon working the south floor and continue the north, and he was of opinion that should they continue operations in the north gallery they were likely to make it as productive as any in Pembrokeshire. It would be suicidal to abandon the work in its present state. Mr. Hickson seconded the resolution, and the report was adopted. The Rev. E. John May and Mr. J. Hart were elected directors in the place of Messrs. F. W. Parsons and W. Gregory. The company's auditor and the shareholders' auditor were re-elected. Dr. May said he had made enquiries relative to the interposition of granite faults in quarries in North Wales, and he had come to the conclusion that if the posts ran in a convergent direction they would necessarily meet, but it would be impossible for them to cross and continue; the stronger would either carry the weaker, or they would both terminate at the point of junction. He recommended, should the north quarry be profitable, that the profit be laid by to defray the expense of cutting a test tunnel to run clear of the granite post. A resolution was next passed sanctioning the suspension of the work on the south vein, but stating that it was not desirable at present to incur the expense of driving the test level, nor that the directors should conclude the arrangements with Mr. Hughes for extra land and water-power. The Chairman deprecated the conduct of Mr. Gregory, who had a bill in Chancery to break up the company, and said that with respect to his statement he never saw such a tissue of falsehoods brought before a court of law. A vote of confidence in the board was passed, and in order to make the number of directors seven, Mr. J. Turner was elected. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Pritchard and the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN UNDERGROUND.—At the Tredrege Petty Sessions, on Friday, before the Rev. E. Leigh and Mr. Darby, the reserved decision in the case of "Reg. v. Richards" was given. The defendant was summoned for employing a woman underground at one of Mr. Bailey's pits. Richards was the overman of the pit, and the female worked with a contractor, named James Lewis, who at a previous sitting of the magistrates was fined for the offence with Mr. Richards, who appeared for Richards, made an objection, that as Lewis had been once convicted of the offence, and as the present complaint could not be sustained. The magistrates, in giving their decision, said they considered this objection fatal to the case, and dismissed the summons. Mr. Piews, on behalf of Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, applied for leave to amend the summons, by inserting the words "permitted to be employed" instead of "employed," and this led to an argument between the advocates. Eventually the magistrates announced that, looking at all the facts of the case as proved in evidence before them, if they allowed the amendment asked for to be made it would not affect their decision, as they were of opinion that there was a total absence of proof that defendant had any knowledge of the employment of the female in the mine; on the contrary, the evidence rather tended to establish his innocence, as it was proved that the woman took a secret and circuitous route in order to get in without being observed. Under these circumstances the amendment asked for was refused.

The late arrivals at Swansea include—the Argo, from Seville, with 119 tons of zinc ore, for Vivian and Sons; the Aubepine, from Camillas, with 170 tons of zinc ore, for A. Bonverie; the Gowerian, from Pomeroy, with 168 tons of sulphur ore, to order; the Hermine, from Avelro, with 130 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co., and 14 tons of copper ore to order; the Thomas Daniel, from Valparaiso, with 1913 bars of copper, 235 tons of copper ore, and 73 tons of copper regulus to order; the Alpha, from Guayaquil, with 362 tons of copper ore, to order; the Coburn, from the Coburn Mining Company; the Lucie, from Camillas, with 149 tons of zinc ore, for M. Berniere; the Positive, from Camillas, with 145 tons of zinc ore, also for M. Berniere; the Herradura, from Jan de Ayucar, with 725 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; the Hampshire, from Cuba, with 870 tons of copper ore and 65 tons of copper regulus, for the Coburn Mining Company.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders will be held on Monday for the purpose of agreeing upon measures with reference to the acquisition of the St. Just United Mines. The joint report of Mr. W. Angwin (the late purser), Capt. R. Fryor (the manager), and Capt. R. Weale and W. White (the agents), will be submitted. It stated that themselves were in the room when they were stated by the Vice-Chairman, and the reason of this proceeding is also known, and these facts were mentioned to show those interested in the property that the mines were sacrificed for a nominal sum of money, which bears no comparison to the great outlay which has been made upon them, nor to the excellent position to which they have been brought since operations were commenced. Having referred to the nature and extent of the underground operations, it is stated that the mines are exceedingly well found in machinery, including 64 heads of stamps and lifters, with frames for 50 already erected, with round bidders, frames, trunks, pools for water, houses for dressing tin, water-wheels, and a most extensive system of dressing appliances; indeed, the floors are laid out in the most complete manner, having all the newest requirements in use, and capable of returning 30 tons of black tin per month. The pump and pitwork are all in excellent condition, and comprised about 190 fathoms of iron pump, 120 fathoms of rods complete, single and double skip-roads, ladders, tramways, &c. The machinery, surface works, dressing floors, pump and pitwork, &c., have alone cost upwards of 15,000l. These mines have had altogether a beneficial expenditure of nearly 70,000l., and the quantity of black tin sold during the years ending July 3 has realised 43,544l. There are five mines in the complete working order, and where the operations have been so conducted with a view to establish permanent results. Their object has been to open up the mines in a proper miner-like manner, and by bringing down the shafts to develop the lodes in depth, as they consider the mines are just arriving at that position where the best mines in this district make their increasing returns. The tin which has been already raised is a convincing proof of the capabilities of the property, and now that the principal points can be worked to advantage, they are quite assured that it is rapidly attaining to a most profitable position, and that the best mines of this district. They presumed that in the above sufficient has been stated to show that this property would be a most important acquisition to the East St. Just shareholders if it is annexed to their mines. This will be evident to them when they consider that the whole of the lodes in the "United" Mines go through their property (with the exception of the Wheal Owl lode, which is a caution, and that the deeper levels can be brought on into the East St. Just property, so as to most advantageously and effectively develop that property; added to which, both mines could, of course, be much more economically worked than if separated. The East St. Just property, on the other hand, would most beneficially assist its neighbour in the important matter of water, inasmuch as it possesses an ample and pure supply, which is really invaluable to these latter mines. The amalgamation of these two properties cannot fail to ensure a success to all interested more speedily than they could ever have otherwise anticipated. We hope this report will be sufficiently clear to you, and beg to enclose you a sketch, showing the relative positions of the two properties, with the lodes traversing them, as it may be useful to those who do not know them. A postscript is appended stating that four iron rods broke under the adit level, in the short space of 10 days, over 1100, work on this shaft, in a few feet wide, spotted with ore; and it was done only last month, just as the mine was stopped working by order of the Court.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday.—Mr. PAGE in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LIVINGSTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts, made up to the end of June, showed a profit of 187. 14s. 4d., which, added to the balance from the previous account, made a total credit of 1290l. 4s. 5d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Sept. 25.—We beg to hand you the following as our quarterly report:—Since our last general meeting we have resumed the sinking of Trelawny's engine-shaft below the 162 fm. level, and have set the same to sink, by nine men, at 177. per fathom, until it reaches a depth equal to the 210 fm. level, at Smith's; the character of the ground is everything that can be desired, and, no doubt, will be pushed down rapidly. In the 162, north of this shaft, we have cut through the capels of the lode, and opened out on its course over 4 fathoms, and for this distance it is worth from 20l. to 25l. per fathom; the present end is of the same value. About 16 fms. in advance of this end we have commenced to sink a winze, where the lode is worth 15l. per fathom; this will, in our opinion, improve and open out profitable ore ground. We have also commenced to sink another winze in the bottom of the 152 fm. level, 60 fathoms north of this shaft, where the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. We are sinking a winze, south of this shaft, by the side of the lode, which is down 8½ fathoms below the 142; no lode will be taken down until holed to the next level. We are busily engaged in cutting a trip-plat in the 210, at Smith's engine-shaft, and all other necessary work required for hauling the stuff therefrom, and when completed we shall commence to cross-cut towards the lode, and hope to report favourably of the lode when intersected. The lode in the 196, south of this shaft, is 3 feet wide, spotted with ore; this end has a very kind appearance, and approaching towards the 162, referred to above. In the 196, north of this shaft, the lode is ½ ft. wide—tribute ground, and, judging from what we had in the level above, we have a right to expect an early improvement. In the 182, north of Chippindale's shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode; but, however, to give it a test, we have just cut into it, and by all appearances we shall continue to open out ore ground. We have about

8 fms. more to rise in the back of the 108 to communicate with the 78, and for the last 8 fathoms the lode has been worth on an average 7l. per fathom, and for present rise is worth 8l. per fathom; as we before reported, we shall open out, when holed a long piece of ore ground. In conclusion, looking at the ore discovered in the 162, and still 40 fathoms of ore ground gone down in advance of this end, with the beautiful channel of ground we have gone down in advance of shaft, the bottom of the mine never looked better than at the present time. We sold on Aug. 21, 55 tons (computed) of crop lead ore, to Messrs. Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co., at 26l. 1s. 6d. per ton, and we are now busily engaged for our next sampling, about our usual quantity of Nos. 1 and 2, which will close the quarter.—W. JOHNS, T. GREENFELL, J. FRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and passed, entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be allowed and passed, stated that during the three months embraced in the accounts the profit realised amounted to only 187. 14s. 4d., which could not be more judiciously dealt with than to add it to the undivided balance, and carry it forward to the next account. The unfavourable result of the past quarter's operations was owing to the low price realised for their ore, the average having been fully 30s. per ton less than that obtained during the preceding quarter, while the cost had been somewhat heavier, arising from additional cost in collection, while the cost had been Trelawny's shaft. He looked forward, however, much more confidently to the future, inasmuch as there was one very favourable feature in the mine—the cutting of the lode in the bottom level, while there seemed some reason to hope for an advance in the price of lead.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if there would be much further additional cost in connection with the sinking of Trelawny's shaft?—The CHAIRMAN replied that the outlay there was at an end, for it was there the lode was cut.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the costs in future would be less?—The CHAIRMAN thought that the costs might in future be somewhat less, and, as he had said before, they might fairly look for a better price for their ore. As far as the mine was concerned, it never looked better.

Mr. NICHOLSON asked if there had been any reduction in the extent of operations?—The CHAIRMAN said that the mine was being worked with the view of making it substantially productive, and, therefore, that work operations had not been reduced; but at the same time every detail was conducted as economically as possible.

Mr. NICHOLSON said there were many things that might be done in prosperous times which might be dispensed with during the existing pressure.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no pressure upon the shareholders in Wheal Treawny. If instead of suggesting the postponement of the dividend, the shareholders were asking for a call to be made, there would be some foundation for the remarks of Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. W. J. LIVINGSTON, who had recently visited the mine, stated that there were not more points at work than were consistent with the proper development of the mine. The property was being efficiently opened up, but in a manner than which nothing could be more economical. There had been some slight reduction in the men's wages. He attended the last "pay," when the tribute and tut-work bargains were reduced. With one exception, the whole of the men accepted the bargains.

The motion that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be received and adopted, was put, and carried unanimously.

The committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (ISLE OF MAN).

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Imperial Hotel, Douglas, on Sept. 14.

Mr. GEORGE WM. DUMBELL in the chair, in addition to whom there were present—Messrs. H. B. Noble, J. Spittall, J. J. Boney, R. Roney, R. Corlett, W. Berey, J. Cubbin, P. L. Garrett, W. Beckwith, J. Kaye, J. Taylor, P. Killey, D. E. Gelling, W. Kitto, T. Nuttor, T. Fleming, R. Curwen, G. Sherwood, Rowe, &c.

The CHAIRMAN said.—According to the notice calling the meeting, we are met to-day to receive the reports of the directors and managers, and to appoint directors and auditor for the ensuing year. After the ordinary business is concluded the meeting will be declared extraordinary, for the purpose of moving the resolution of which you have received a copy, and which will be read to you when the ordinary meeting is over.

Mr. BECKWITH (secretary) read the following directors' report:—

Sept. 14.—The directors have nothing of particular interest to report to the shareholders. The manager's report will best show the progress made in carrying out the undertaking, and the directors have no doubt that the company have every reason to expect valuable discoveries to be made upon the works being pushed forward to a greater depth; and while the directors have entire confidence in the ability and zeal of Capt. William Kitto, they think that it will be a great satisfaction to the shareholders, and will tend to strengthen Capt. Kitto in his own judgment, if the works are inspected by one or more practical men of known ability in mining operations, and the directors have used a resolution to have such inspection carried out. The directors have at length been enabled to conclude an arrangement for a lease of the mine from the Crown for a term of 21 years, and have also secured a right to a portion of land adjoining the company's set on the north, which may prove of importance to the company.—GEO. W. DUMBELL, CHAS. CLEATOR, WM. BERRY, ROBT. CURWEN.

The accounts, which were taken as read, showed that the balance in hand at the last meeting was 7304l. 8s. 11d., and the interest and instalments since received amounted to 10l. 7s. 6d.; making a total of 7315l. 16s. 5d. The cost of labour from January 5 to July 6 had been 876l. 18s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 24l. 8s. 6d.; cost and erection of drawing-machine, 37l. 6s. 2d.; washings, 138l. 1s. 4d.; office expenses, secretaries' salaries, &c., 25l. 6s. 2d.; and directors' expenses, &c., 13l. 18s. 6d.; leaving a balance of 6750l. 12s. 11d.

The CHAIRMAN: In referring to the reports of the directors and managers, you will perceive that, so far as the directors are concerned, there is very little in the report, except that we inform you that we have, after a vast deal of correspondence, concluded an arrangement for a lease of our mine from the Crown for 21 years, and we have also secured a right to a piece of ground to the north of that referred to at the last meeting as having been granted to Capt. Kitto. It became clear that we could make no use of the ground we had obtained under Capt. Kitto's licence without the piece of ground to the north, and we have, therefore, secured both. We might have had a separate lease for the additional portions; but the directors preferred having a licence, thereby incurring less expense, and we can procure a lease at any time we think proper. There has been a feeling prevalent amongst the shareholders—which, however, I do not participate in—that as soon as we get to the bottom of the old workings we should have plenty of lead. I have told every shareholder that I have heard say this, and we must have patience. I think that there are very few reasons to believe that we shall have a good mine here. There are fair and reasonable grounds for expecting that the venture will turn out a remunerative one; but we must have patience, and wait until we get deep enough; Capt. Kitto is of that opinion, and he has said so to you to-day. But the directors have come to the conclusion, while placing every confidence in Captain Kitto, that the mine should be inspected by one or more men of practical experience in mining; and they think such an inspection would support Capt. Kitto's views of the undertaking. The directors have not come to this decision because they have the slightest possible doubt upon their minds as to Captain Kitto's ability and energy in carrying out the mine; but they think he will be supported by the report of some eminent man. If, therefore, we can find some person likely to give us a practical hint we shall be delighted, and Capt. Kitto will be glad to receive it, for no man in the world is so clever but that he can learn something from some one. There is no want of confidence in Capt. Kitto; but we wish to satisfy our shareholders, by the report of some practical miner, that he is doing what is satisfactory and proper in putting down the mine. I believe we shall have a mine here, and we are trying every means to learn whether it will be a profitable mine or not. The manager cannot put ore there; but the samples produced here to-day, taken from the shaft, are of such a character that can leave no doubt upon our minds that there must be more stuff not far from where that was taken, and I believe we shall have a much more satisfactory account to give you at our next meeting. I move that the accounts and reports be received and adopted, and printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Mr. H. B. NOBLE: I should be glad to know upon what terms the Crown has granted a lease of the mine?—The CHAIRMAN: Upon the same terms that we grant all mine leases now for 21 years, for one-twelfth of the lead and one-fifteenth of all other metals.—Mr. H. B. NOBLE: Are those the terms for the Great Laxey?—The CHAIRMAN: We have a special concession from the Woods and Forests for the old workings at Great Laxey; but those are the terms we are under for all the new workings there.

Mr. H. B. NOBLE: Then if this mine had remained a part of Great Laxey it would not have been in a better position than it is now?—The CHAIRMAN: It would not. We tried by every means in our power to obtain better terms, but we did not succeed. We, however, obtained a promise from Mr. Howard, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, that if a case did arise to warrant better terms he would take the matter into favourable consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. B. NOBLE: Is the license for the additional piece of ground for any specified period?—The CHAIRMAN: It is only for a year.—Mr. H. B. NOBLE: The directors will take care to renew it then?—The CHAIRMAN: They will take care of that.—Mr. CURWEN: The new set is more than 800 acres.

Mr. H. NOBLE: I wish to ask Capt. Kitto a question touching a clause in his report, in which he says—"We continue the driving of the north adit level; this is done with a view of seeing a junction of lodes which we are aware are about." Can you tell us, captain, how far the junction is off?—Capt. KITTO: I cannot tell within a few fathoms, but as near as I can calculate it is about 80 fms.

Mr. CURWEN: I have always had an impression on my mind that a soon as we got down to the 25 fm. level we should have plenty of lead. From enquiries I have made of Capt. Kitto I learn that there is both lead and blende in that level, but there is not sufficient to pay for working. It will, however, be there in quantity to serve.—Capt. KITTO: There is both lead and blende, but not in quantities to pay for taking away just now. It would afford me great pleasure if the mine were thoroughly inspected by some practical man. I would be very happy to be consulted him, and to give him every information. (Hear, hear.) Let us, however, have a good practical miner—not a gentleman miner, but a miner that knows a plunger from a bucket—a man who knows what a mine is.

Mr. H. B. NOBLE: Have you fixed upon a person yet?—The CHAIRMAN: No.

Mr. H. B. NOBLE: I think he should be a first-class miner; not a man who knows but little practically about mining, and who might lead us astray.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall keep in view the promise made in our report, and have the mine inspected by one or more practical men of known ability in mining operations.

Mr. H. B. NOBLE: When will the inspection take place?—The CHAIRMAN: It will be done shortly.—Mr. H. B. NOBLE: I presume a copy of the inspector's report will be sent to each shareholder?—The CHAIRMAN: Certainly. A copy of the report will be forwarded as soon as possible to every shareholder. We are anxious that the shareholders should have in their possession the opinion of some first-class man.

Mr. SPITTALL: I beg to second the motion "That the accounts and reports be received and adopted, and printed and circulated amongst the shareholders."

Mr. J. CUBBIN: I observed there is above 6000l. in cash in the bank. I think that money, or a large portion of it, should be invested.—The CHAIRMAN:

Stocks, Shares in Banks, Railways, Canals, and Insurance Companies dealt in, and Money Advanced upon all sound Securities. Principals alone treated with.

FURZE HILL WOOD MINE SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

At a MEETING of the Committee and Trustees, held at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Friday, the 21st of September, 1866.

THOMAS MORRIS, Esq., in the chair,
The notice convening the meeting was read.
The Secretary produced the accounts showing the total amount of subscriptions received, including interest, to be £432 0s. 9d., and an account of payments made to date, showing a balance of £354 10s. 0d.
Resolved.—That the same be distributed to the widows of the men who were unfortunately drowned, as follows:—

Elizabeth Elford.....	Six children	£124 0 0
Mahala Gorman.....	Four ditto	120 0 0
Eliza Fox.....	One child	55 0 0
Mellicent Yeo.....	One ditto	55 0 0
Total		£354 0 0

Signed, THOMAS MORRIS, Chairman.
RESOLVED.—That the best thanks of the committee be given to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair.

DEVON WHEEL FRANCIS MINE,

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF BOVEY TRACEY.

In 4000 shares, on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

2, Bilton-street, Teignmouth, Jan. 18.—I beg leave to introduce to your notice this Mine, which is most favourably situated as regards its geological and mineralogical position. It immediately adjoins the Yarnor Copper Mine (the lodes of which pass into this set, and where at a depth of 50 fms. upwards of £7000 worth of ore has been raised), and possesses every essential desideratum for being worked extensively, profitably, and permanently.

Many of the best authorities on mining have reported upon this mine, particularly Capt. Thomas Richards, of Hingston Down Mine, and Capt. James Secombe, of East Caradon. I shall have pleasure in forwarding copies of their reports on application.

The greater portion of the shares are already held as permanent investments, but a change of management has left me the command of a limited number of shares, which I can dispose of at 25s. per share. Transfers will be delivered as soon as the applications are made on the form enclosed.

HENRY BLANCHFORD, Purser.

DEVON WHEEL FRANCIS MINE.

SIR,—I hereby agree to purchase of you shares in the Devon Wheel Francis Mine, at 25s. per share, and pay for the same on receipt of transfer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

To Mr. Henry Blanchford, Bilton-street, Teignmouth.

THE LEVANT UNITED MINES

ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

In 6000 shares of £5 each, on which 10s. has been paid.

In London—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.

In Penzance and F. Just—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne.

OFFICES,—139, LEADENHALL STREET, CITY.

The Committee of the Levant United Mining Company having received applications for 5100 shares hereby give notice that NO APPLICATIONS for the REMAINING SHARES will be RECEIVED for the LONDON DISTRICTS after the 22nd, and for the COUNTRY after the 24th of October.

Dated 27th Sept., 1866. By order, GEORGE CARNE, Manager.

THE GLYNRHONY SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED),

LLANBERIS, CARNARVON.

Nominal capital £50,000, in £5000 shares of £10 each, 2000 of which have been issued, and £20,000 thereon fully paid-up.

Present issue of shares 1500, being half the remaining capital.

Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

The quarries held by this company are situated on the south side of the Lake of Llanberis, and have been so far developed during the last five years as to leave no doubt of the complete success of the undertaking.

The slate produced is very superior in quality, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. The very limited capital of £20,000 only has been expended on the works, yet the profits last year were upwards of £15,000.

The present yield is about 400 tons a month, of the value of £2 6s. 8d. per ton, and the sales for twelve months to March 31, 1866, amounted to £2688, as compared with £2098 in the year to March 31, 1865.

The Carnarvon and Llanberis Railway (now in the course of formation) runs through the slate-yard of the company, and will effect a great saving of expense—about £700 a year on the present make—and will otherwise add to the great advantages which these quarries possess.

Part of the quarries are free from royalty, and the remaining portions are subject to the very low royalty of 2s. a ton, equal to about 1-3rd of the selling price.

The time has now arrived when a judicious expenditure of £15,000, in erecting slab machinery and further extending the works, will unquestionably return very ample profits, the increased make of slates being estimated on reliable authority at from 1000 to 1200 tons a month, which, at the very moderate profit of 15s. per ton, will yield a dividend of from 25 to 30 per cent. on a capital of £35,000, with progressive further increase.

The directors have determined upon a present issue of 1500 shares only, and the allotment will take place on the 8th of November, previously to which applications for shares must be made.

Prospectuses, with full details, and forms of application for shares may be had of the acting secretary, at the office of the company, 27, Bucklersbury, London; at the quarry office of the company, Carnarvon; or from W. W. CRAGG, Esq., manager and director at the quarries, who will afford any further information that may be required.

J. BEDDOW, Acting Secretary.

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING

MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS.

The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with warranty. Orders executed according to their date of priority.

Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS.

Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares in the Eilen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, Secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

MR. W. HANNAH, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,

INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and

31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.

—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 100 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.

Messrs. FREDERICK AND CO.,

ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. W. H. JAMES, C.E., THE RAILWAY PIONEER.The earnest appeal of this gentleman not having been responded to, except to the extent of 10s. in postage-stamps from the agents of Botallack Mine, Mr. James desires to explain that his present unfortunate position does not arise from extravagance on his own part or that of his family, but solely from the failure of parties upon whom he has depended for his entire income. Mr. James has been an invalid for more than twenty years, and will be glad if some of the speculative readers of the *Mining Journal* (in which so much has been written concerning him that his claims and the character of his inventions must be thoroughly well known) will call upon him by appointment at his residence, and inspect his numerous drawings and models; he has no doubt that they will not have reason to regret the interview.

Amongst the inventions to be disposed of, wholly or in part, are—

1.—A SHARE, by way of royalty, in a NEW HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-GENERATOR, every part of which is equal in strength to that of an Armstrong gun.

2.—A NEW COMPRESSED AIR AND STEAM ENGINE, possessing extraordinary advantages over the present high-pressure steam-engine. A highly-finished engine upon this principle, of from 20 to 30 horse power to be seen in operation. A cheap substitute for harbours of refuge.

3.—A NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSIT FOR PASSENGERS AND GOODS, possessing several important advantages over the present railway system, especially for the rapid conveyance of passengers from one locality to another.

All the before-mentioned inventions are secured by Letters Patent.

Inventions consisting of improvements upon former Letters Patent—

1.—A METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE PRECISE LOCALITY OF ANY FIRE OR AROUND THE METROPOLIS, and of communicating intelligence thereof in the course of a few minutes at the several fire-stations, generally a considerable time before it passes through the roof and becomes externally visible.

2.—A CHEAP MODE OF TRANSMITTING LETTERS AND DESPATCHES, 200 miles an hour and upwards, from one locality to another.

With numerous other inventions of a very important character.

Mr. James's address is 54, Old Kent-road, London, E.E.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the**NORTH HALLENBRIDGE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the above mine, situate in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, by the direction of the Registrar of the Court, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company.

And also a 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece of main rod, and BOILER about 18 tons, complete; and a quantity of other materials and effects in general use in mines, particulars of which appear in hand-bills, and may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to the bailiff in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 26, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the**WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED MINING COMPANY.**

—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED MINE, in the parish of Sithney, within the said Stannaries, the MINE SETT or GRANT of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 11½ tons each.

ONE 24 in. STAMPING and WINDING ENGINE, with stamps axle and 16 heads of stamps, BOILER about 8 tons.

Balance and other bobs, shears and shieves, horse whims, pulleys and stands, 1 poppet head, about 40 fms. stands and pulleys, capstan, plunger poles, with pole cases, stuffing box and gland; about 185 fms. 9 in. wood flat-rods, with strapping plates, &c.; about 100 fms. 1½ and 1¾ iron flat-rods, with pulleys; 12 in., 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. main rods, 7 fms., with 9 in. connection piece; 2 knockers and lines, several fathoms wood air pipes, buckets, 2 pairs of yokes, several whims, horse whims, whim chains, winze kibbles, brass bell with stand, scales and beams with stands, smiths' cranes, buckets, lifting jacks, wood shed, frames, boulders, wood floors, launders, a quantity of new and old timber and iron, 1 pair caps, rod and flange bolts, staples and glands.

At Engine-shaft, on Wheal Sithney Lode:—1 11 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland, 1 10 in. pole, 4 pieces 12 in. pitch pine rods, 4 pieces 9 in. wood rods, strapping plates, staples and glands, 1 pair large caps, bolts, collar launders, large electric.

There are also for sale the account-house furniture, and a variety of other effects in general use in mines.

The materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. R.D. OLIVER, in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 26, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS MINE.

DOVY V. COLLOM.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Gweek, within the said Stannaries, on Friday, the 5th day of October next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING a WATER WHEEL and various other MATERIALS in general use in mines.

For further particulars apply to the person in possession.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro.

(Agent for E. Chilcott, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Tavistock).

September 25, 1866.

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS, MARAZION, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 2d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the EAST WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Capt. ROGERS, on the mine; to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth; or to the auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

WHEAL GRYLLS, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austinfriars, London; Capt. ROGERS, on the mine; to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth; or to the auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS, MARAZION, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austinfriars, London; Capt. POLLARD, on the mine; to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth; or to the auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

EAST WHEAL VOR MINES, HELSTON, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the EAST WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austinfriars, London; Capt. POLLARD, on the mine; to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth; or to the auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

GODOLPHIN HILL MINE, BREAGE, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London; Mr. H. W. PETTIS, 16, Gresham-street, of the above company; Capt. JOHN POPE, Jun., on the mine; or to Messrs. JOS. VIVIAN and SON, the managers, Reskadinnick, Camborne, Cornwall.

IN LIQUIDATION.

RE WEST WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MESSRS. RENDELL AND SON are instructed by the Liquidators to OFFER FOR SALE, on Tuesday, 9th October next, at Twelve o'clock, on the mine, in One Lot, the LEASE, MINE, and PLANT belonging to the above company, situate in the parish of Stokeclimsland, near Callington, Cornwall, consisting of three good shafts, a large amount of pit-work, one 50 ft. WATER-WHEEL, and two smaller, a large quantity of flat-rods, crusher, capstan and rope, and all plant and machinery belonging to the mine.

Particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Callington; to Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, manager, on the mine; or from the Liquidators, Messrs. BELL and WRIGHT, 12, Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

CWM RHAYADR MINE LEASE AND PLANT TO BE

DISPOSED OF.—Immediate possession can be given. There are several lead ore veins traversing the estate.—Further particulars can be obtained, and to treat, to "H. D." Post-office, Ruabon, North Wales.

CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, situate in the parish of Crowan, Cornwall, with the 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE and MATERIALS, all in complete working order.

To view the same, and for further particulars, apply to Capt. CHEGWIN, Praze, Camborne, Cornwall.

Offers for purchase will be received by Messrs. CARDOZO and BORMAN, No. 15, New Broad-street, London, up to Monday, the 15th day of October next.

LEAD AND BLENDE SETT, CORNWALL.

The undersigned is authorised to OFFER a VALUABLE LEAD AND BLENDE SETT to an approved company, who would explore the lodes and work vigorously. One of the lodes has been worked to the 55 fms. level, and has yielded large quantities of good quality blende and some lead. The sett is extensive, and would be leased to an eligible company on liberal terms.

Apply to Mr. JACOB OLIVER, St. Mewda, St. Austell, Cornwall.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, BY TENDER, the EXTENSIVE and**VALUABLE COLLIERIES, called the CLIFTON, KERSLEY, and DENTON COLLIERIES, now in working by the owners, viz.:**

The CLIFTON and KERSLEY COLLIERIES, situate in the immediate vicinity of Manchester, and extending under from 800 to 900 statute acres of land, comprising the mines now in working, which are some of the most valuable mines in the Lancashire coal fields, and for the produce of which there is a never-failing demand.

Also, jointly with or separately from the above, the DENTON COLLIERIES, situate between the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stockport, in the centre of a large manufacturing district; this colliery is working the thick upper seams of the Lancashire coal fields, and comprises those now being worked.

The whole of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES and other PLANT used in the working of the mines at these collieries to be purchased by the intending lessees.

The terms of letting can be seen upon an appointment being made for that purpose, at the offices of Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BIRCH, Chester, to whom tenders, stating the amount of dead rent, royalty, and purchase money for plant, are to be sent on or before the 31st of October, 1866. The proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For permission to view apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., Clifton-house, near Manchester; and to Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BIRCH, solicitors, Chester.

WEST BEAM MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ASHBURN.—The Liquidators of the above Company hereby give notice that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the above Mine, situate in the parish of Ashburton, Devon.

Tenders, addressed to the Liquidators at the registered office of the company, at Ashburton, will be received up to the 18th day of October next.

Further particulars may be obtained at the above-named office.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited) are PREPARED to ENTER into NEGOTIATIONS for the DISPOSAL of the company's mines, consisting of the Gurtavallig Copper Mine sett, situated on the shores of Bantry Bay, County of Cork. These mines are the nearest in point of position to the celebrated Berehaven Mines, and offer the strongest inducements for the judicious investment of capital.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited), 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE

DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, in the very best part of the coal field of South Wales (the property of Morgan Thomas, Esq.), EIGHTY ACRES of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, with the farm-house, stabling, and other buildings suitable for farming purposes. The Taff Vale Railway runs through the centre of the property, which is most advantageous for colliery purposes. Underneath it abounds with the best steam and other coals, and it is within 16 miles of the town of Cardiff, one of the best markets in the world for coal. Three pits have been sunk to prove the measures of the seams, which are most valuable. The price of this most valuable property is only £5500. The farm is let at £45 a year, and £1000 can be left on mortgage by the present owner.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. BURFIELD, Roath, Cardiff.

CHINA-CLAY SETT TO BE LET, on advantageous terms.

The clay is first-class.—Apply to Mr. W. D. KING, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—60-inch PUMPING ENGINE,

equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 10-ton BOILERS; 36-in. CYLINDER SINGLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 14 ton fly-wheel, with 9 ton BOILER; 18-in. CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, with drawing gear, whim case, and 7-ton BOILER, the whole in good condition, to be seen at Kelly Bray Mine, Callington, Cornwall.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 22A, Austinfriars, London.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE OR TRACTION

STEAM ENGINE, of 7-horse power; has reversing gear; with or without pit winding drum.—Apply to BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, Portable Engine Works, Banbury, Oxon.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES (SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE.

—TWO 20-horse, by ROBEY, of Lincoln; TWO 10-horse, by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., and a 6-horse; also a 10-horse RETURN FLUE ENGINE; and also FOUR OTHER ENGINES, out of repair, which will be disposed of at a moderate price.—For particulars, apply to MEAD and Co., No. 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER,

FOR ENGINEERS AND MECHANICAL PURPOSES. VALVES—for Marine and Land Engines; Steam Packing, sheet or roll, DELIVERY AND SUCTION HOSE—for Brewers, Distillers, Fire-engines, Gardens, &c.

MACHINE BANDS—for all descriptions of Machinery. GAS TUBING—with or without wire. GAUGE GLASS RINGS; WASHERS.

Price Lists free on application.

SOUTHWARK INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED), 67, GRANGE ROAD, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.

THE USKSIDE COMPANY

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN JAMES).

USKSIDE IRONWORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, BOILERS, LATTICE, and BOILER PLATE GIRDERS.

POINTS and CROSSINGS for RAILWAYS, ROOFS, RAILWAY and COAL PIT WAGONS, PITWORK, PUMPS, MACHINERY, and WROUGHT IRONWORK OF EVERY KIND.

Cranks, Shafts, and Uses of every description drawn under Nasmyth's Steam Hammer.

ROLL SCREWS and BOXES, ANCHORS, KNEE MOULDS, &c. Turning, Planing, Boring, Screw Cutting, &c.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,

PERRANARWORTH, CORNWALL.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND OF ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.

London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

GALLOWAY'S PATENT CONE TUBES FOR STEAM

BOILERS.—The introduction of these vertical taper tubes into the ordinary flued boilers PROMOTES the NECESSARY CIRCULATION of WATER, and thus INCREASES THEIR STRENGTH and DURABILITY.

Their adoption not only adds to the steam-producing power of the flues, but renders the practice of hooping with angle or tee iron rings quite unnecessary. The tubes have now been in use upwards of 14 years, and above 22,000 are in work in various parts of the country, with the best results.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
REDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of every description, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and war-
ranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION.
NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying ma-
chinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same,
where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of
SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTLE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

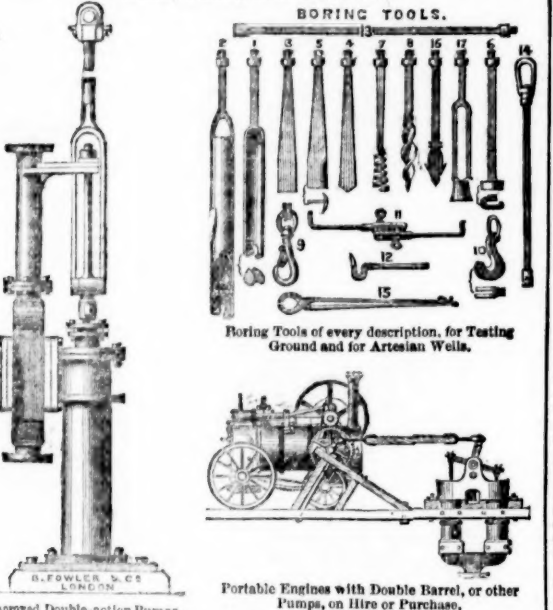
RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment
over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT
AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED
IRON, AND HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDRIES. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURN-
TABLES, CROSSINGS, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, AND BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT
LOBBY CART, AND CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD OR IRON NAVES.
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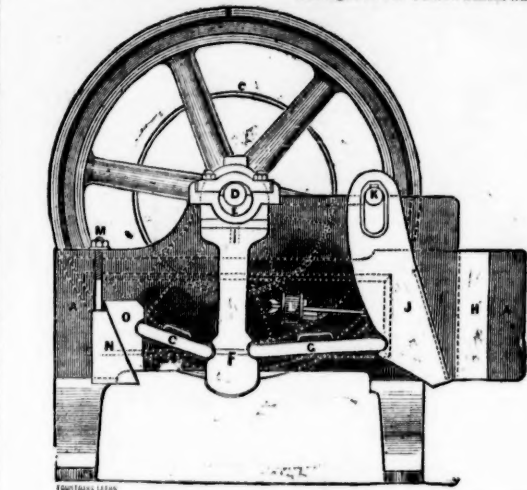
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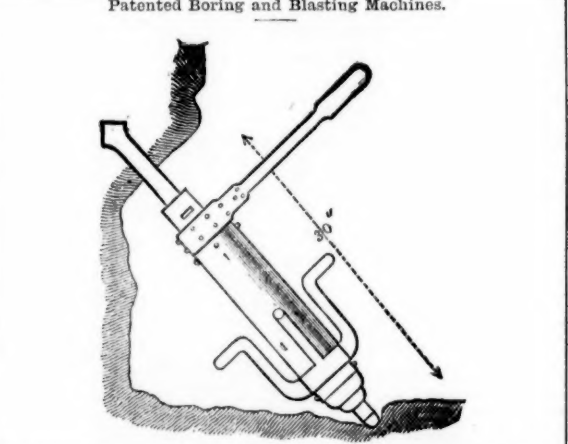
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1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	8 7 8	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
200	Bottalack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	300	488 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
10000	British Slate Company	9 0 0	—	—	9 per cent.	—	Sept. 1866
1000	Bronfloy, c. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	8 7 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1866
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Aug. 1866
916	Cargill, c. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	—	13 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Erddin, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	20 18 0	1 0 0	July, 1866
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	352 10 0	5 0 0	April, 1866
280	Derwent Mines, c. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	162 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1866
124	Devon Gr. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	470	—	1036 0 0	6 0 0	Sept. 1866
358	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	12 17 6	—	—	8 10 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1866
6144	East Cartmel, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	8	63 7 4	14 5 0	0 2 6	July, 1866
300	East Darwen, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	113 10 0	2 0 0	May, 1866
128	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	400	360 400	384 10 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c. t. Gwinnar	2 15 0	—	—	0 10 0	1 6 0	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	11 1/2	94 10 4	2 7 6	0 7 6	May, 1866
2800	Foxdale, c. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	63 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
5000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 5 0	0 3 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, c. Isle of Man	4 0 0	20	17 1/2 18 1/2	5 5 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1866
2908	Great Wheal Vor, c. t. Helston	40 0 0	26	22 1/2 23 1/2	10 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1866
1024	Herodfoot, c. near Liskeard	8 10 0	35	30 35	37 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1866
6000	Hingston Down, c. t.	5 10 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	April, 1866
400	Lisburne, c. Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	470 0 0	3 0 0	May, 1866
3000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	3 7 0	0 2 0	July, 1866
1800	Minera Boundary, c. t. Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co., c. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	202 8 0	4 5 0	Aug. 1866
40000	Myndy Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
600	Pant-y-Glen, c. t.	20 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	May, 1866
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	157 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1866
1120	Providence, c. t. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	27	25 27	81 7 6	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
512	South Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	534 10 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1866
6000	South Darwen, c. t.	3 18 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
6000	Tinctor, c. t. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	12	11 1/2 12	18 1 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
3000	W. Chiverton, c. t. Perranzabuloe	—	65	60 62	13 7 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1866
400	West Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	140	130 140	439 4 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1866
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	85	80 85	621 0 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. t. Devon	30 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1866
4285	Wheal Kirry, c. t. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	2 19 0	1 6 0	May, 1866
2000	Wheal Rose, c. t. Agnes	15 0 0	—	10 13	1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, c. t. Camborne	58 10 0	165	160 170	226 15 0	5 0 0	April, 1866
1040	Wheal Trelawny, c. t. Liskeard	5 17 0	—	—	54 6 0	0 5 0	June, 1866
7000	Wicklow, c. Wicklow	2 10 0	24	23 1/4	15 11 0	0 11 0	Mar. 1866

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1055	Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer	10 18 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn, c. t. Mold	9 0 0	—	—	3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c. t. Gwenn	31 0 0	14	10 1/2 11	35 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
6000	East Carn Brea, c. t. Redruth	3 15 6	3	2 1/2 2 1/2	19 11 0	0 18 1	July, 1865
20000	Miner's Co. of Ireland, c. t.	7 0 0	—	21 1/2	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons.	1 6 6	—	—	26 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
6000	West Bassett, c. Illogan	1 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Exmouth, c. t. Christow	8 0 0	10	8 0	59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	—	—	2 12 6	0 10 0	April, 1866
1500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0	—	—	3 4 0	0 3 0	Feb. 1866
26000	Fortuna, c. t. Spain	2 0 0	—	2 1/2	1 1/2 per cent.	—	Jan. 1866
10000	Gonessa, c. t. Spain	—	—	—	11 4 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1865
15000	Linares, c. t. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1865
9275	New Wildberg, c. t.	2 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
50000	Pannicillo, c. t.	3 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 19 8	0 16 8	Dec. 1865
10000	Pontaliev, c. t. France	20 0 0	—	—	0 15 6	0 1 0	July, 1866
97500	Port Phillip, c. t. Clunes	1 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 1 0	0 9 0	May, 1866
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.	1 0 0	—	—	68 15 0	4 0 0	June, 1866
11000	St. John del Rey, c. t. Chile	15 0 0	60	47 47	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Company	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen United, c.	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1865
20000	Australian, c. t. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	0 20 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
2464	Burra Burra, c. t. South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba	40 0 0	5	3 4	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chile	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil	0 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Dec. 1865
70000	English and Australian	2 10 0	—	—	1 12 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1866
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	0 10 0	21	19 21	21 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
40000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal)	2 10 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
10815	Mariguata and New Granada	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1865
48174	United Mexican, c. t. Mexico	28 5 0	—	2 1/4	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver, c. t.	3 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
45000	Yudanamutana, c. t. S. A.	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

35000	Alamillos, c. t. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c. t.	0 9 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France	—	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Capula, c. t. Mexico	1 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Chontales, c. t. Nicaragua	2 10 0	—	3 3 1/4	—	—	—
10000	Copago Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
300	Copper Mining Co. of South Australia	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	East del Rey, c. t. Brazil	4 70 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Fortune, c. t. West Australia	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. t. New Granada	1 10 6	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. t. South Australia	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Lead, c. t. New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Norbucla Coal and Iron	5000 45 pd., 5000 45 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia Lead and Gold	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. t. New Zealand	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Pestarena, c. t. Venezuela	1 10 0	—	1 1 1/2	—	—	—
10173	Rhenish Consolidated, c. t. [5000 45 pd., 475 45 10s. pd.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Rosa Grande, c. t. Brazil	0 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, c. t. Mexico	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, c. t. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Val Antioquia, c. t.	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Val Salsam, c. t. t.	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Valgodemard Mining Company	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. t. Italy	0 15 0	—	1 1/2 1	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, c. t. [10000 45 pd., 10000 24 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. t. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
40000	Alliance	25 0 0	21	20 20 1/2	—
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance	5 0 0	4 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	—
30000	Australasian	40 0 0	68	—	—
10000	Bank of Egypt	25 0 0	30	28 30	—
10000	Bank of India	10 0 0	18	16 18	—
25000	Bank of Ottago	25 0 0	7	—	—
25000	Bank of Queensland	25 0 0	7	—	—
50000	Bank of Victoria, Australia	25 0 0	41	39 41	—
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese	10 0 0	9	—	—
8015	Canada Company	32 10 0	80	—	—
50000	Canadian Loan and Investment	2 10 0	1 1/2	—	—
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China	20 0 0	19	16 18	—
50000	Char. Merc. India, Lond. & China	10 0 0	17	15 17	—
25000	City	10 0 0	17	—	—
20000	Colonial	25 0 0	40	38 40	—
40000	Company of African Merchants	3 0 0	3	—	—
150000	Consolidated Bank	4 0 0	5	4 1/2 4 1/2	—
250000	Discount Fancier and Mobilier of England	8 0 0	5	4 1/2 4 1/2	—
10000	Discount Corporation	20 0 0	10	—	—
20000	East London	5 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	—
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust. Char.	20 0 0	14	11 13	—
250000	General Credit and Finance of London	6 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	—
20000	Imperial Bank	20 0 0	25	23 25	—
150000	International Financial Society	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	—
300000	International Land Credit	6 0 0	—	2 1/2 3 1/2	—
4000	London African Trading	10 0 0	—	—	—
50000	London Char. Bank of Australia	20 0 0	22 1/2	22 1/2 23 1/2	—
37500	London and County	20 0 0	67	62 64	—
40000	London Financial Association	25 0 0	11 1/2	11	—
72000	London Joint-Stock	15 0 0	43	42 44	—
5000	London Mercantile Discount	10 0 0	—	—	—
10000	London and South-Western	20 0 0	17 1/2	17 18	—
50000	London and Westminster	20 0 0	92	91 93	—
50000	Mercantile and Exchange	11 10 0	—	—	—
17154	Metropolitan and Provincial	1 0 0	10	9 11	—
30000	Mineral Rights Association	1 0 0	1	13s. 15s.	—
20000	National of Australia	4 0 0	6	5 6	—
20000	National of Liverpool	10 0 0	14	11 13	—
20000	National	30 0 0	70	70 72	—
27500	New South Wales	20 0 0	45	43 45	—
40000	Union of Australia	25 0 0	48	46 47	—
80000	Union of London	16 0 0	48	44 46	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
3000	Bedford Unit, c. Tavistock	2 8 0.	..	..	..
3200	Bedol Aur, f, Holywell	1 2 0.	..	..	July, 1866
500	Billins, f, Flint	30 0 0.	..	..	.. Fully pd.
1000	Blaendryfryn, s-18	2 0 0.	..	..	Mar. 1866
6000	Bolinghy Hill Consols, c	0 5 0.	..	..	July, 1865
1248	Boscawell, f, c, St. Just	7 1 0.	..	..	Sept. 1866
6000	Bottle Hill, f, Plymouth	1 0 0.	..	..	June, 1866
1800	Brambleton, f, c, St. Austin	7 6 0.	..	..	Sept. 1866
200	Brynford Hall, f, Flint	28 0 0.	..	..	Jan. 1866
5000	Bryn Gwlog, f, Flint	9 0 0.	..	..	June, 1864
30000	Caldbeck Fells, f, Cumber*	1 2 6.	..	..	July, 1866
1000	Camborne Consols, c	18 10 0.	..	..	Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran.	11 8 10.	308.	1 1/4	July, 1866
2000	Carn Brea, c, f, Illogan	23 0 0.	..	..	Jan. 1866
2000	Caradon & Phenix Consols	0 12 0.	..	..	April, 1865
914	Caradon Cons., c, St. Cleer	20 13 6.	..	..	Aug. 1866
1000	Carn Brea, c, f, Illogan	23 0 0.	..	..	Sept. 1866
6000	Carn Camborne, c, Cambn.	2 0 0.	14.	1 1/4	July, 1866
4005	Cardigan Consols *	[1000 £ pd., 3005 £ 58. pd.]	..	..	April, 1866
600	Cardiganshire, f, c	10 0 0.	..	..	July, 1866
2000	Cardysfort, f, c, 22 1/2 pd., 108 1/2 £ pd.]	10 0 0.	..	..	Mar. 1865
68000	Castell Cardn Dochan, f, c	0 8 6.	..	..	..
2500	Cefn Cilwra, f, Flint*	2 18 0.	..	..	Aug. 1866
2500	Central Minera, f, 18	3 7 6.	..	..	April, 1866
16000	Central Smallbeach f, 18	1 0 0.	13.	1 1/4	.. Fully pd.
3000	Chiverton, f, Penrannabn.	8 17 6.	5 1/2.	4 1/4	.. Aug. 1866
3000	Chiverton Moor, f, Penrann.	5 11 0.	6 1/2.	5 1/2	.. Aug. 1866
3000	Cuddeon, f, c, Derby	1 13 0.	..	..	July, 1865
2000	Cloance Wood, c, c	5 0 0.	..	..	.. Fully pd.
16000	Coolartha & Bond * [5300 £ pd., 10700 168. pd.]	..	..	..	.. Feb. 1865
256	Condurow, c, f, c, Camborne	76 10 0.	40	..	..
5000	Connorree, c, s, s, Wicklow*	1 0 0.	168.	..	.. Fully pd.
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan	19 14 9.	5.	5 1/2	6 .. July, 1866
1024	Copper Hill, c, Redruth	12 10 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
2000	Cornwall Great Consols	1 8 0.	..	..	.. May, 1866
861	Cran, c, Camborne	32 4 6.	..	..	.. July, 1866
3000	Crenver & Wh. Abraham*	4 0 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1866
12000	Crelake, c, Tavistock	3 1 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1865
2000	Crowan Consols, c, Crowan	5 11 0.	..	..	.. Dec. 1865
1428	Crowm, f, Llanidloes	1 13 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1864
3000	Cuddeon, f, c, Derby	1 13 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
35000	44 f, North Stafford.	1 0 0.	68.	38. 58.	.. July, 1866
1000	Darren, f, Cardigan*	9 4 0.	..	..	.. April, 1868
4076	Devon and Cornwall, c	6 6 3.	..	..	..
5000	Devon Great Maria*	7 0 0.	..	..	.. May, 1866
1024	Devon Wheat Lopes, c	17 0 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
12800	Drake Walls, f, Calstock	2 0 0.	..	..	..
200	Ding Wall, f, Gwulva	4 14 0.	..	..	.. Sept. 1865
2000	Dolwynog, f, c	0 15 0.	..	..	.. June, 1864
3000	Dyfnwng, f, Wales	12 6 0.	..	..	..
1000	Eaglebrook, f, 18	17 19 0.	..	..	.. Feb. 1865
5102	East Basset, c, Redruth	29 10 0.	24.	20 22	..
1000	East Basset and Grylls, f, c	3 5 0.	..	..	.. July, 1865
6000	E. Bottle Hill, f, Plymouth	9 6 6.	..	..	.. Oct. 1865
2000	East Breck, f, c, St. Austin	0 14 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1865
2000	East Chiverton, f, Penrann.	0 16 6.	2 1/4.	..	.. Sept. 1866
2048	E. Falmouth, s-1, Kenwyn.	5 0 6.	..	..	.. April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville, c, Camborne.	3 1 0.	2 1/2.	2 2 1/2	.. May, 1866
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c	9 0 6.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6145	East Jane, s-1, Cardinham	2 17 6.	..	..	.. April, 1865
6000	East Laxey, f, Isle of Man*	20 10 0.	..	..	.. Dec. 1865
2000	East Looe, f, c, St. Austin	1 13 6.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
3986	E. Providence, c, Uxbridge	4 18 3.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
5000	E. Tresavan, c, Gwennap	0 10 0.	..	..	.. May, 1865
6000	East Snaefell, f, I. of Man*	2 0 0.	..	..	.. Dec. 1864
5610	East Seton, c, Camborne	0 11 0.	..	..	.. Oct. 1865
6000	East St. Just, f, 18	..	..	..	.. Jan. 1866
256	East Tolgus, c, Redruth	96 0 0.	..	..	.. April, 1866
1120	E. Wh. Ruse & Tavistock	17 12 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1865
2048	East Wheal Grylls, f, c	3 10 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
4000	E. Wh. Ruse & Tavistock	11 11 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2	3 1/2 .. July, 1866
15000	Ellen Unit, c, s, St. Agnes*	1 0 0.	..	..	.. Nov. 1866
6144	Esther Unit, f, Cardinham	0 6 3.	..	..	.. July, 1865
6000	Fortescue Consols	0 12 6.	..	..	..
940	Fowey Consol, f, c, Tavardreath	5 1 6.	..	..	.. June, 1866
6000	Furze Hill, f, c, St. Austin	3 1 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1865
10000	Furdon, c, [5000 £ 10s.]	..	..	..	..
1026	Garden, f, Morvah	5 12 9.	..	..	.. Mar. 1866
4096	Garlandia Unit, f, Wendron	5 7 7.	..	..	.. Feb. 1866
4000	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 5 6.	..	..	.. Feb. 1866
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c	4 0 0.	..	..	.. Fully pd.
3000	Glasgow Cardon Consols, c	1 0 0.	..	..	.. Sept. 1865
2000	Glenbuck, f, c, St. Austin	13 5 6.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6144	Gonanema, f, St. Cleer	5 14 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6000	Gothic, s-1, Cardigan*	2 10 0.	..	..	.. Fully pd.
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn	69 0 0.	6.	4 1/2	5 1/2 .. July, 1866
4000	Great Cardigan, c, St. Ives	8 8 0.	..	..	.. April, 1866
10000	Great Devon and Bedford	2 10 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1866
800	Gr. St. Eder, f, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
5000	Great Mona, f, Isle of Man*	3 10 0.	..	..	.. June, 1866
5000	Great North Downs, c	8 8 0.	..	..	.. June, 1866
12000	Gr. Northern of Ireland*	0 10 0.	..	..	..
4000	Gr. N. Laxey (Isle of Man)*	0 10 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2	1 1/2 .. Feb. 1865
6000	Great Retallack, s-1, b	1 17 0.	128.	98.	118. .. April, 1866
6000	Great South Chiverton, s-1	9 9 6.	..	..	.. July, 1866
3000	Gr. St. Eder, f, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
3000	Great West Chiverton, f	1 0 0.	..	..	.. June, 1864
3312	Great Wheal Badden, f, c	7 17 6.	..	..	.. June, 1863
6000	Gr. Wh. Busy, c, f, Kenwyn	16 19 6.	..	..	.. July, 1866
1798	Gr. Wh. Fortune, f, Breage	26 12 0.	5.	4 4 1/2	.. Sept. 1866
10000	Great Wh. Metal, Breage*	2 0 0.	..	..	.. May, 1865
119	Great Wh. Metal, Germoe	160 0 0.	..	..	..
200	Grit, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	..
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters)*	4 3 0.	..	..	.. July, 1864
6608	Gwydyr Pk. Con., Llanrwst	1 12 6.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6000	Hallenbeagle, c, Kenwyn	2 9 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6400	Harwood, f, Durham	0 6 0.	..	..	.. Sept. 1864
5000	Havan, f, Cardigan*	4 15 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1866
7219	Hawkeoor, f, c, Calstock	3 14 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
5000	Hendre, f, Flint*	1 0 0.	..	..	.. April, 1866
6000	Illogan, c, Cambn.	0 19 6.	..	..	.. June, 1866
6000	Lady Bertha, c, Tavistock*	13 17 6.	..	..	.. July, 1866
3000	Leawood, c, f, Lydford	3 3 6.	..	..	.. June, 1866
1019	Leeds and St. Aubyn, f, c	19 13 4.	..	..	.. Mar. 1866
963	Lelant Consol, f, Uny Lelant	35 0 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1863
160	Levant, c, f, St. Just	10 8 1.	..	..	.. June, 1866
2000	Lower Park, f, Denbigh*	20 0 0.	..	..	.. Jan. 1864
2000	Mae, f, c, St. Austin	20 0 0.	..	..	..
6000	Mandlin, c, Lostwithite	4 7 0.	..	..	.. May, 1865
5000	Merilyn, f, Flint	3 15 6.	..	..	.. Jan. 1866
3000	Minera Western Boudry*	0 2 6.	..	..	.. Sept. 1863
4975	Molland, c, South Molton	3 13 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1865
6400	Mount Pleasant, f, Mold	4 0 0.	..	..	..
1024	Nangles, f, c, Kea	25 0 0.	..	..	.. May, 1868
4000	Nantgarth, f, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	.. Fully pd.
512	Nant Minera, f, c	6 10 0.	..	..	.. Jan. 1865
250	Nanty Mines, f, Gwentgorn	20 0 0.	..	..	..
4000	New Cliford, c, Gwennap*	2 0 0.	2	..	.. Mar. 1866
14000	New Cornish [2000 £ pd., 12000 128. pd.]	3 1 0.	..	..	.. Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill, f, St. Stephen	3 12 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6000	New East Birch Tor, f	1 6 6.	..	..	.. June, 1866
6514	N. H. Hill, f, c, St. Austin	0 10 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6400	Nether Heart, f, f, Draffon	1 0 0.	..	..	.. May, 1865
6400	New Hendra, f, c, Breage	14 11 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1866
4000	New Pembroke, f, c	10 19 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
5755	New Treleigh, c, Redruth	4 8 0.	..	..	.. May, 1866
960	New Trevenen, f, Wendron	8 14 0.	..	..	.. May, 1866
497	Newtownards Nth. Co. Down	50 0 0.	..	..	..
4096	New Wheal Lovell, f	1 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	.. Aug. 1866
2000	N. H. Hill, f, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	.. Fully pd.
400	New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn.	53 15 0.	35.	35 40	.. Sept. 1866
6000	North Chiverton, f	2 6 0.	..	..	.. June, 1866
6000	North Devon, s-18	0 16 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
5000	N. Dolcoath, c, Camborne	13 17 6.	..	..	.. April, 1863
6000	North Downs, c, Redruth	4 11 4.	1/2.	..	.. Aug. 1866
1361	N. Grambler, c, Redruth	6 6 6.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6000	N. H. Hill, f, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	.. Sept. 1866
6000	North Jane, f, s-1, Kenwyn	3 0 6.	..	..	.. Sept. 1866
6000	North Kil Hill, f, c	1 0 0.	..	..	..
2000	North Levant, f, c, St. Just	10 8 0.	..	..	.. Sept. 1866
90000	Nth. Minera, f, Wrexham	1 0 0.	..	..	.. Fully pd.
4000	N. Phenix, c, Linkinghorne	4 4 0.	..	..	.. May, 1864
6000	North Pool, c, Illogan	4 8 6.	..	6 6 1/2	.. June, 1866
799	No. Trekear, c, Camborne	47 0 0.	..	..	.. Sept. 1866
2000	N. H. Hill, f, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	.. July, 1866
5000	No. Trekear, c, St. Agnes	1 9 0.	3 1/2.	3 3 1/2	..
6000	North Wheal Basset, c, f	5 0 0.	..	..	.. April, 1866
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c, f	3 5 4.	1 1/2.	1 1/2	1 1/2 .. July, 1866
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Smp. Spiney	4 6 5.	..	..	.. Feb. 1866
2288	Okel Tor, c, Calstock	2 7 4.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6000	Old Gunnislake, c, Calstock	2 0 0.	..	..	.. Aug. 1866
6000	Old Tredegar, f, c, St. Austin	1 0 0.	..	..	..
4400	Par Consols, c, St. Blaize	1 17 0.	..	..	.. Mar. 1866
6000	Parand & St. Blaize Cons, f, c	1 16 0.	..	..	.. Nov. 1866
8465	Pein-and-drea, f, Redruth	5 10 6.	..	..	.. July, 1866